

Subj: **Ford**  
Date: 05/13/2004 8:55:51 AM Central Daylight Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

Hope you are doing well and enjoying making your contributions to numismatics as always.

I wanted to report to you a very minor correction to make note of for the 5th edition of Early American Currency. One of the lots I obtained from John Ford's collection was the New Jersey October 20, 1758 £6 "Brown Back." I had never seen one previously, and at the time of the Spiro sale only 2 were known, so I was anxious to see what this unusual item looked like. The 4th edition states that the face is printed in brown and red. The Ford specimen is actually black and red, just like the other Large Seal £6 notes from 1756-1759. The back is definitely brown with a slightly purple cast. If the legislation called for a brown and red face, the printer (James Parker) did not follow the directions.

I know of three examples of the £6 Brown Back, Spiro's, Dupont's and Ford's. Do your records show any others? Also, do you have any info on the numbering scheme used for all denominations of the 10-20-1758 issue? It appears to be completely arbitrary, with the numbers far exceeding the press run (for example, the number of the Brown Back is 12081).

Thanks.

David.



Thursday, May 13, 2004 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **Re: Ford**  
 Date: 05/13/2004 3:53:30 PM Central Daylight Time  
 From: [EricNumis](mailto:EricNumis)  
 To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Dear David:

I was very pleased to hear from you and am glad you were able to add to your New Jersey collection from the Stack's Auction.  
 As to the New Jersey L 6 dated 10/20/58 I will be glad to correct any color error I made and will do so after I visit my example at the bank. Perhaps the ink got mixed improperly in application. My records show that my piece is numbered 17,021. They also show that five denominations which I have with readable serial numbers of that issue have serial numbers exceeding the number authorized to be printed for their respective denominations. What do your other denominations show? Ordinarily serial numbering begins with 1 for each denomination but as in this issue numbering is in the order the bills were signed without regard to denomination. This would be practical if they were in a hurry and wanted to have bills of all denominations to issue before the printing run was finished for some of the denominations. The printer would print some of each sheet and then go back to finishing the work. This obviously happened in other instances but not in the New Jerseys of that period. I will try to explain this if there is a 5th edition.  
 I will also check Harley Freeman's records to see how many were then known of the L 6 you acquired.  
 Since and even before the auction all of the values in my book are out of date. I have several hundred improvements I can make. Tell me how I can get the new owners of Krause to do it. I do not charge for the work I do but I do insist on quality. Perhaps the revived enthusiasm for colonial paper money might bring it about.  
 Keep researching, keep collecting, and thrive. Eric

David.

Thanks.

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Dear Eric,

Subj: **Ford**  
 Date: 05/13/2004 8:55:51 AM Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Thursday, May 13, 2004 America Online: EricNumis



Subj: **Re: Ford**  
 Date: 05/16/2004 8:44:57 AM Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

I only have one example from that issue, a 15s with serial A17710. I believe that the 10/20/58 issue is much tougher than generally thought, more so than the 1786 issue but less than the 1783. This is not based on a methodical count, just on looking for specimens to add to my collection. If you have five, you have done very well in your search. There were only three examples in the Ford sale and I obtained two of them: The 6s (Newman Plate), serial A13809 and the £6, serial 12081. The third was another 15s, serial B13752. I don't see a numbering pattern here and would agree with your theory that the signers simply took the sheets from the printer as they were made and began numbering them consecutively beginning with 1 and ending with 25250 regardless of denomination. ~~(Does this suggest that there might have been <1 press run of the £6, some with serial numbers in the 12000s and some in the 17000s? Or was one batch just placed lower in the pile than the others? Clearly not a question worth spending serious time on.)~~

I hope that the face of your £6er really is printed in brown and red. If so, there would be 2 color varieties of this rare denomination. The Ford example is definitely black and red. I expect to receive it by mail in the next 10 days or so and would be happy to send it to you for side by side comparison with your specimen. When you bring yours out, maybe you could describe to me the the design elements in the left and right red borders. The Ford example has great top and bottom red borders, but the left red border is heavily trimmed in and the right one is nonexistent. (Nevertheless I am very happy to have this note. Spiro's was one of only two known at the time of his sale, Ford's is a third and yours the fourth that I know of. As they say, the time to shoot bears ... ).

Sorry but I don't have an in with the new owners of Krause. Like you, I hope that they will continue and build upon the great tradition established by Chet and his staff of working with collectors and researchers to expand the knowledge database of our hobby. Maybe they know what a bill of credit is and maybe they don't, but they should be appreciative of the work you and your associates have done over the years, and be receptive to the additions and corrections that need to be made to keep this fine reference up to date. End of spiel.

Good to hear from you too.  
 david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 Sent: Thursday, May 13, 2004 4:53 PM  
 Subject: Re: Ford

Dear David:

~~I was very pleased to hear from you and am glad you were able to add to your~~  
 New Jersey collection from the Stack's Auction.

As to the New Jersey L 6 dated 10/20/58 I will be glad to correct any color error I made and will do so after I visit my example at the bank. Perhaps the ink got mixed improperly in application. My records show that my piece is numbered 17,021. They also show that five denominations which I have with readable serial numbers of that issue have serial numbers exceeding the number authorized to be printed for their respective denominations. What do your other denominations show? Ordinarily serial numbering begins with 1 for each denomination but as in this issue numbering is in the order the bills were signed without regard to denomination. This would be practical if they were in a hurry and wanted to have bills of all denominations to issue before the printing run was finished for some of the denominations. The printer would print some of each sheet and then go back to finishing the work. This obviously happened in other instances but not in the New Jerseys of that period. I will try to explain this if there



is a 5th edition.

I will also check Harley Freeman's records to see how many were then known of the L 6 you acquired.

Since and even before the auction all of the values in my book are out of date. I have several hundred improvements I can make. Tell me how I can get the new owners of Krause to do it. I do not charge for the work I do but I do insist on quality. Perhaps the revived enthusiasm for colonial paper money might bring it about.

Keep researching, keep collecting, and thrive. Eric



Subj: **Re: Ford**  
 Date: 05/16/2004 10:22:43 AM Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

I would have to go to the State Library and Archives to look for an authoritative answer. Hood's Index to the colonial laws is organized by topic, and I have only copied the topics Banking and Banks and Trust Companies. However, I suspect that no specific legislation was enacted to extend the due dates. Remember, everything the colonial legislatures did required approval of the crown to be effective. I recall a law to deal with counterfeiting that was enacted in the 1750s and copied by hand for circulation throughout the state, that never took effect because the crown did not approve it. Why not? Inertia?

A look at Phillips suggests that the need for a circulating medium of exchange was so great that outdated currency may have continued to circulate out of pure necessity. The Third Loan Office Bank issued £40,000 in bills of credit in 1736/7. Phillips says (p. 69): "With the third bank ends the loan office system of New Jersey, never again to be resumed under the dominion of the crown. The people believing that good effects had arisen to them from their guarded paper money desired to augment and continue it; to this, the English government, partly from uneasiness at the growing power of the colonies and partly from a well founded prejudice against this abuse of the public credit, refused its sanction, and would only permit such issues as were not a legal tender, and would be redeemable by specific taxation within a short period, and where the law creating them should contain a clause suspending their operation until the pleasure of the king should be known." Also (p. 73): " ... [T]he extraordinary expenses incurred by the Province through Canadian and West Indian expeditions, undertaken at the suggestion and for the aggrandizement of the mother country, and the cost of guarding the extended frontier, could only be met by the issue from time to time of 'war notes,' redeemable within five years by heavy direct taxation. Nearly *two hundred thousand pounds* were struck in bills of credit for these purposes, between 1740 [sic] and 1758, which were to be and were redeemed within their allotted periods." A loan office bill was again passed in 1758 but the lords of trade refused to sanction it (p. 74).

After 1764 New Jersey ceased to issue bills of credit even for war purposes (p. 75). In 1769, £190,000 in bills of credit remained unredeemed "which, it was expected, would be discharged by taxation between 1770 and 1783" (p. 76). Per Newman 4th ed. the following issues actually totaling £215,000 were current in 1769: 11/20/1757 (£30,000), 5/1/58 (£50,000), 4/12/1760 (£45,000), 4/23/1761 (£25,000), 4/8/1762 (£30,000), 12/31/1763 (net £10,000) and 4/16/1764 (£25,000). All other issues were noncurrent but no new bills of credit were issued until 1776. Between 1769 and 1776 an additional £75,000 in circulating bills of credit became noncurrent: 11/20/1757 (£30,000) and 4/12/1760 (£45,000), leaving only £115,000 (by Phillips's count) or £125,000 (by yours) of current bills in circulation on the eve of the Revolution. This was the extent of the authorized New Jersey currency supply then in circulation, assuming no attrition by redemption or loss. ~~Would~~ that have been adequate for the needs of trade and commerce? If not, how much additional "noncurrency" remained in circulation out of necessity?

Next time in Trenton I will look in Hood and report any legislation that I find (or absence thereof).

Because the £6 bills are so ornate I have sought them out even for issues for which I already had an example. It has been my impression that in spite of lower press runs, the £6 denominations are quite available, so their survival rate must be significantly higher than for the lower denominations. The auction houses, such as CAA/Heritage, that maintain databases of appearances at auction are beginning to notice this. The higher-value bills would probably have suffered less wear in day to day transactions than the lower values, and they may have remained in service beyond their due dates out of necessity, accounting for their present availability.

Your thoughts?  
 david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 Sent: Thursday, May 13, 2004 5:41 PM  
 Subject: Re: Ford

Dear David:

Since you are New Jersey devotee I can ask you a question which has bothered me for a long time. Why were some of the higher denomination New Jersey notes of the French and Indian War period still in circulation at the time of the beginning

Sunday, May 16, 2004 America Online: EricNumis



of the Revolutionary War when they should have been redeemed and were invalid before the Revolution began? I have never found any legislation to extend their due dates. Have you ever looked into this? Most of the lower denominations were withdrawn, probably due to wear. There were too many high denomination genuine past due bills outstanding to be normal negligence as I see it. Maybe nobody really cared because the unexpired bills were too similar in appearance to the expired ones. Eric



Subj: **5th Edition N. J. AS**  
 Date: 06/07/2004 9:35:57 AM Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

Here are a few more suggestions for the 5th Edition:

- ✓ 1. Richard Smith and James ?, "Ticket," p. 253 of 4th ed. I have not seen this item but it is from the Dupont sale, Smythe 115:2117 (plated). You are doubtless correct about the Richard Smith identification; compare his signatures on this item and the 1763 and 1764 examples plated on page 254. I believe that the second signature is that of Saml. How. Compare his signature on this item with that on the 2/20/1776 bill shown on page 255. Also, the printed date is 1764 rather than 1762.
  - ✓ 2. The signature of James Ewing (a signer of the 1783 bills, see illus. on page 259) also appears on some of the 1786 issues. See Dupont's 12s and 15s examples, Smythe 115:2157 and 2158, both plated. I have seen a third but can't document where at the moment. You do not list James Ewing among the authorized 1786 signers. Shall I check this in the Archives? It is possible that when you researched this, you saw both Ewing names but only wrote down one of them. I can't believe that an unauthorized person would put his name on an official bill of credit, unless the authorization "carried over" from 1783.
  - ✓ 3. Dupont also had a 2¢ denomination of the Society for the Establishment of Useful Manufactures issue. Smythe 115:2181 (plated). As you may know, this society was founded by Alexander Hamilton and became the site of present day Paterson. To be picky, you have an incorrect title for the society and incorrect spelling of Paterson.
  - ✓ 4. The Burlington Nail Manufactory issue is plated in Dupont (lot 1760). It may be possible to obtain that illustration for the 5th edition; it is an attractive design. The title of that issuer should be corrected.
  - ✓ 5. The place of issue of the Seeley & Merseilles scrip note is Bridgeton (spelled Bridgton on the note), not Bridgetown which was the colonial era name for Mount Holly. This establishment is mentioned in Judge Elmer's book on the history of Cumberland County.
  - ✓ 6. I have notes that Dupont had some unlisted denominations of the James Craft issues of 8/6/1776 and 10/11/1776, but these might have been unlisted in the 3rd ed., all those in Smythe 115 are listed in the 4th ed. Smythe 116 also had Dupont material but I don't have that catalog.
  - ✓ 7. I would like to suggest 2 references for the New Jersey section. One is Cleon E. Hammond, John Hart: The Biography of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence (Newfane, VT, The Pioneer Press, 1977). Also John R. Anderson, Shepard Kollock: Editor for Freedom (Chatham, N.J., Chatham Historical Society, 1975). Both are in my library if you would like to see them first.
- Stay well.  
David.



Subj: **5th Edition N. J. Â§**  
 Date: 06/07/2004 9:35:57 AM Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

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- Stay well.  
David.



Subj: **New Jersey Colonial suggestions**  
Date: 06/08/2004 3:16:02 PM Central Daylight Time  
From: [EricNumis](#)  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Dear David:

I am most appreciative of your suggestions as to improvements for The Early Paper Money of America as to New Jersey. If there were people like you in every colony I could relax. I am glad to make any corrections and additions because the aim is toward accuracy.

I still have no idea as to whether the Krause successor will do a 5th edition but I will hope that the recent sales of such material will stimulate it.

There is no rush about determining whether there were one or two Ewings signing the 1786 New Jersey issue but the next time you look at the Acts it would be nice to know what the text says.

The image of the 1758 bill will not be forgotten.

My best. Eric



Subj: **Re: New Jersey Colonial suggestions**  
Date: 06/09/2004 7:25:47 PM Central Daylight Time  
From: [EricNumis](#)  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Dear David:

Congratulations on obtaining some of the choicest notes in the auction.

In answer to your many questions about New Jersey colonial paper money I can tell you that I illustrated my book with a genuine note if possible and only used a counterfeit for illustration when I had no genuine. If I had read that there was a counterfeit and had no example or image I mentioned its existence next to the denomination and if I knew what its features were I described it in the counterfeit section even if I had no image. There was sometimes no way to know if an item mentioned as counterfeit was actually an alteration from a genuine bill. I fortunately had Harley Freeman's data as to bills he knew existed and in what collections they were held.

As far as the date of March 25 was concerned it was the first day of the year as you mentioned and was often used to put the happening in the new year instead of including it in the prior year's actions or debt. The statement for a year beginning March 25 and ending on the following March 24 would not include entries for the following March 25.

If I did not answer all your questions I will try again. Eric



Subj: **Re: Some New Jersey info at auction**  
 Date: 07/27/2004 8:16:44 AM Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

My catalog just arrived and I am looking at the description of lot 50. The lot description says flat out that the ms. states that Zenger himself received payment for engraving and "blocking" (mounting the engraving on a wood printing block or form?) two coats of arms "for the New Jersey money."

Since Zenger died in August, 1746 (per Thomas), the arms could have been supplied for the 8th issue of bills of credit issued July 2, 1746, but more likely for the 7th issue, March 25, 1737. Since Zenger and William Bradford, printer of the 1716/17 and 1724 issues, were competitors it seems unlikely that the arms would have been supplied for those issues (3rd and 4th). The 5th and 6th issues (1728 and 1733) printed by Franklin and Andrew Bradford, respectively, are also possibilities. Does the ms, although undated, give any internal clues as to the time frame for the payment?

What a distinguished American to have as a part of our N. J. paper money history. Too bad he didn't sign his work, as David Rittenhouse did.

Just noticed something else. In your monograph on nature printing, you state that the first use by Franklin of the sage leaf back on New Jersey bills of credit was on the July 2, 1746 issue, and this is what I put in my notes accompanying the Ford specimen I just acquired. However, in the 4th edition catalog you state that the sage leaf was used on the (now "extinct") March 25, 1737 issue. I presume the latter statement controls because it is the more recent. If so I should correct my notes to say the 1746 use is the earliest surviving use.

My first assumption was that Zenger's two cuts were for the £6 coat of arms and for the lower denominations, which differ in design on the later issues. However, the Kolbe catalog goes on to state that the two other named individuals were paid for supplying 7 additional coats of arms, so there were 9 engraved coats of arms in all. The catalog further states that Roberts's 5 cuts were paid at their rate of "£3 a press". What do you think that means? There were no transfer rolls in the 1730s. How did an engraver "press" the cuts? Was the cut first intaglio-engraved on soft metal and then somehow replicated by means of pressure? A coat of arms cut would have been required for each face image on the printing form and it would need to be uniform in appearance. Could the terms "engraving" and "press" have referred to casting from a mould?

On another subject, I have some things pertaining to N. J. colonial-era history to send you solely for your enjoyment. They are nothing scholarly. I will mail them with the paper copy of this transmittal.

No, Eric, I do not collect manuscripts so would not bid on Lot 50 to acquire it for myself. However, I haven't yet contributed substantially to the Campbell Chair fund. What do you think of bidding it in and then donating it back to ANS for its library? Would the ms. serve its purposes?

Thanks for writing. Always good to hear from you.  
 david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)  
 Sent: Monday, July 26, 2004 5:44 PM  
 Subject: Some New Jersey info at auction

Dear David:

In the 8/19/2004 Kolbe Numismatic Literature Auction for the benefit of ANS there is Lot 50 which you may not have seen. It relates to Zenger but has some material unknown to me relating to the engravers of Arms, borders and suns for early New Jersey issues. I do not plan to bid on it but perhaps you might as it is your specialty. I am asking Kolbe to send me a photocopy as it is undated and will ask him to send you a catalog if he has not sent you one already.

Greetings to you and I am so glad you obtained some of the choice New Jersey colonial material from the Stack auction.



Tuesday, July 27, 2004 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **Re: Lot 50 of your 8/19/04 ANS Sale**  
 Date: 07/27/2004 10:33:16 AM Central Daylight Time  
 From: [GFK@numislit.com](mailto:GFK@numislit.com)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

David Gladfelter was sent a copy of the catalogue, thanks. I do not feel comfortable making a photocopy but will be more than happy to relate your request to the successful bidder. If it's David, it will be a fait accompli.

I wrote the above yesterday and it occurs to me today that you must have a copy of the document. It is on the way. I only ask you not to mention it.

Thank you for the nice words. Coming from you they mean a lot, and, yes, I do pinch myself from time to time, though your appraisal is overly generous.

All the best,

George

On Monday, July 26, 2004, at 03:11 PM, EricNumis@aol.com wrote:

> Dear George:  
 > I just received the above catalog and the info in Lot 50 about New  
 > Jersey colonial paper money was entirely new to me. The one page ms.  
 > is undated and I would appreciate a photocopy to try to figure it out.  
 > Please send a catalog to David Gladfelter if you have not already done  
 > so as I am sure he will bid on it substantially. I had the nerve to  
 > tell him you would send him one if you had not. I wanted to be  
 > sure he was aware of it.  
 > I am sure you never dreamed that you could single-handedly do so much  
 > to stimulate numismatics in America and throughout the  
 > world by carefully describing numismatic literature.  
 > My best. Eric

Eric

Tuesday, July 27, 2004 America Online: EricNumis



Subj: **N.J. information on colonial bills**  
Date: 07/30/2004 8:07:18 PM Central Daylight Time  
From: [EricNumis](#)  
To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Dear David:

Please disregard all that I have surmised as to the new information on the Kolbe item 50 in the 8/19/04 sale. It now make sense to me.

It is the NJ issue of 3/25/1733 because Bradford's name is on it and that is Bradford's last NJ money printing.

The total of 9 Arms was prepared for the issue and that is the total charged for the three engravers. In other words there were separate Arms for each denomination. The word "blocking" was used twice and this must be lead or type metal positives each mounted on a block. There were 36 borders so at four borders per denomination that is 9 denominations which is what the Act called for. There is only one sun and one half sun which would apply to the two highest denomination as alteration protection from lower denominations.

Roberts charges L3 per press which indicates something is pressed in connection with the Arms which is all he charged for. Thus a press or pressing is used in connection with the Arms.

The only assumption I can make now is that the wood cut was probably ruined when a lead sheet was pressed on it in a screw press rather than hammered. Perhaps the lead sheet stuck to the wood and in removing it the wood cut was damaged. The border blocks would be a wood cut and lead was pressed onto them also.

Positive lead Arms and Borders would not require wiping for each printing any more than set type would.

Does this make a littler more sense? I had never considered this problem before and only thought about the nature printing. I would appreciate your opinion.

Eric



## A PIG IN A POKE

W. David Perkins writes: "Among other items, I recently acquired the bid sheet of a prominent early silver dollar collector (active in the 1950s and 1960s) for M. H. Bolender's 196th Auction Sale, November 12, 1959. Lot 1000 in this sale was titled "PIG IN A POKE." I had not seen a reference to "A Pig in a Poke" (lot) prior to this. The description for Lot 1000 reads:

"The Pig in a Poke". This means something big in a bag or sack, and you do not know what is in it. When I was a young dealer half a century ago, a New York dealer who conducted coin auctions, would occasionally disrupt the regular sale proceedings and sell a "pig in a poke" on the floor to room bidders. Here is one for my mail bidders. Only this brief description do I give. There are more than 100 U.S. coins from half-cents to silver dollars, from good to uncirculated, no bids entered below \$50. the catalogue value is over \$200. This lot is unconditionally guaranteed to be satisfactory to the buyer, just the same as every lot sold in all Bolender sales. Any lot in my sales may be returned within 30 days, for a full refund of the purchase price, plus shipping costs. Now I'm hoping somebody can get a bargain. Of course, nobody may inspect this lot. That would spoil the fun.

I don't have the prices realized for this lot. If any of our readers

have this prices realized list, I would appreciate learning what it sold for."

Bolender references copying this concept from a "New York dealer" about 50 years earlier, thus the year was approximately 1909. Can anyone provide the name of this NY dealer? Has anyone come across references to any auction lots referred to as "The Pig in the Poke?"

Bonus Question: There were four pages of bids for this sale. The bidder appears to have been the successful bidder for Lot 1327, a 1795 "draped bust centered" U.S. Silver Dollar with Brasher Counterstamp. The bid was \$216.26 [if someone has prices realized for this sale I'd also appreciate learning the winning bid amount for lot 1327.] What was the name of the "prominent collector?" Hint, this collector was the subject of a talk I gave at the NBS Annual Meeting a few years ago at the Philadelphia ANA Convention."

## ANA CONVENTION INFO UPDATED

As the American Numismatic Association convention approaches and attendees make their final plans, the web pages the local committee put together may be useful. We've updated the restaurant section, and just for Myron Xenos we made sure to include a nearby Greek restaurant. The pages also describe the tours in detail, and I want to personally invite E-Sylum subscribers to sign up for the walking tour of numismatic and historical sights in downtown Pittsburgh. I'm still working on my own convention schedule, but expect to be able to join the group. The web address for the supplemental



Subj: **Wrestling with the word PRESS**  
Date: 08/05/2004 9:53:01 AM Central Daylight Time  
From: [EricNumis](#)  
To: [GFK@NUMISLIT.COM](mailto:GFK@NUMISLIT.COM)

Dear George:

Your cooperation in sending me tantalizing information from a possibly liberated manuscript has resulted in me asking you questions.

The New Jersey paper money issue referred to in the ms. is March 25, 1733 because it is the last one Bradford printed for New Jersey because Franklin printed the March 25, 1737 issue. The number of denominations is nine which is the total of borders at four per denomination. The number of Arms is 2, 5 & 2 which totals 9.

The words PRESS and BLOCK are very explanatory but not completely understood by me. Does the word PRESS mean that one wood cut was prepared for each of the Arms and each of the borders by incising and hot lead poured over the face of the wood cut and while the lead was still hot the combination was put into a screw press and tightened to get a clearer transfer. It has nothing to do with a printing press as I see it. the lead positive was nailed onto a wood block (blocked) so that block could be fitted in with the furniture into the frame with the lead type. Is it possible that a sheet of lead was heated or pressed cold onto the wood block to make the transfer?

I had never given this problem any thought before, have you? The ornamentation in books of that period had the same problem because printing directly from a wood cut was simpler if the design was high but where lines, scrolls and complicated designs were used incising was easier to prepare by the artist if they could be raised to the same level as the type face.

I do not see how a sand casting method could be used as that would result in a negative.

You are an expert in early books and would know the answer or know who would. As long as they knew the lead casting process for printing with individual letters of lead type they would

use somewhat the same thinking as they used for lettering.

I would appreciate hearing from you if you can spare the time.

Eric



Subj: **Re: Wrestling with the word PRESS**  
 Date: 08/05/2004 10:44:48 AM Central Daylight Time  
 From: [GFK@numislit.com](mailto:GFK@numislit.com)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

I am afraid that this is beyond my pay grade - you know a lot more than I do.

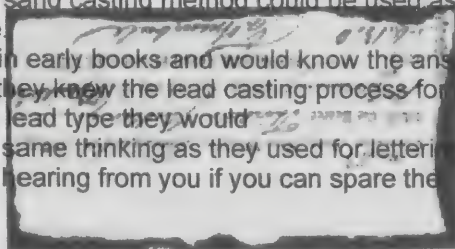
Perhaps Bob Fleck at Oak Knoll Books ([oakknoll@oakknoll.com](mailto:oakknoll@oakknoll.com)) can suggest an American printing historian who can be of help. You've already squeezed a lot from a small piece of paper!

Best,

George

On Thursday, August 5, 2004, at 07:53 AM, [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com) wrote:

> Dear George:  
 > Your cooperation in sending me tantalizing information from a possibly  
 > liberated manuscript has resulted in me asking you questions.  
 > The New Jersey paper money issue referred to in the ms. is March 25,  
 > 1733 because it is the last one Bradford printed for New Jersey  
 > because Franklin printed the March 25, 1737 issue. The number of  
 > denominations is nine which is the total of borders at four per  
 > denomination. The number of Arms is 2, 5 & 2 which totals 9.  
 > The words PRESS and BLOCK are very explanatory but not completely  
 > understood by me. Does the word PRESS mean that one wood cut was  
 > prepared for each of the Arms and each of the borders by incising and  
 > hot lead poured over the face of the wood cut and while the lead was  
 > still hot the combination was put into a screw press and tightened to  
 > get a clearer transfer. It has nothing to do with a printing press as  
 > I see it. the lead positive was nailed onto a wood block (blocked) so  
 > that block could be fitted in with the furniture into the frame with  
 > the lead type. Is it possible that a sheet of lead was heated or  
 > pressed cold onto the wood block to make the transfer?  
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 > ornamentation in books of that period had the same problem because  
 > printing directly from a wood cut was simpler if the design was high  
 > but where lines, scrolls and complicated designs were used incising  
 > was easier to prepare by the artist if they could be raised to the  
 > same level as the type face.  
 > I do not see how a sand casting method could be used as that would  
 > result in a negative.  
 > You are an expert in early books and would know the answer or know who  
 > would. As long as they knew the lead casting process for printing with  
 > individual letters of lead type they would  
 > use somewhat the same thinking as they used for lettering.  
 > I would appreciate hearing from you if you can spare the  
 > time. Eric





Subj: **Re: N.J. information on colonial bills**  
Date: 08/06/2004 8:03:34 AM Central Daylight Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

Sorry to be slow in responding to you.

I haven't requested a photocopy of lot 50 yet. You state that "Bradford's name is on" lot 50. If that name is Andrew Bradford, then it must refer to the 3/25/1733 issue, since that is the only issue which he printed (per 4th Edition). If that name is William Bradford, it must refer to either the 1/24/1716/17 issue or that of March 25, 1724, by the same logic. Just "Bradford" could refer to any of the foregoing issues.

The order called for:

- 9 arms
- 36 borders
- 1 sun
- 1 half sun

Each sun (=sol? =solidus? =sou? =low value French coin? see Frey. I have never understood where this symbol came from.) stood for the value of £3 and each half sun stood for 30s. This order then would not have provided sufficient suns to print the £6 denomination which would have required 2 suns. It follows that this order would not have provided sufficient devices to print the March 25, 1733 issue, which did include the £6.

The January 24, 1716/17 issue did include a 30s denomination but not a £3. The printer would not have needed the full sun for that issue.

That leaves the March 25, 1724 issue which had both the 30s and £3 denominations. Printed by William Bradford. So far so good. But: This issue only consisted of 8 denominations. Why then would 9 arms have been required (unless > 1 plate form was used for one of the denominations)? More importantly, why would 36 borders have been required when the design called for only 1 border per bill (at the top)?

Just thinking out loud here.

The March 25, 1733 issue was the first to use the design calling for 4 borders per bill. 36 borders would be exactly right for the 9 denominations printed, but only enough for 1 form per denomination. Likewise, the 9 arms would be exactly right. The half sun would suffice for the 30s and the sun for the £3. So far so good. Did the £6 omit the sun symbol? Do any examples of the £6 survive to look at? I know of only 2 examples from this entire issue, including Ford's, I would have to look up the other. I examined Ford's beautifully preserved example (the plate specimen). It has the "embossed" surface of a typeset printed bill.

The term "press" has to refer to the making of duplicate cuts from the common master. As you have written, the master nature print would have been made by laying an actual leaf (with or without cloth backing) onto smooth wet plaster, and after drying, oiling the hard surface, applying new plaster over it, thus obtaining an incused form into which molten metal could be poured to make the relief cut used to print the bills. (Once a durable, hard metal relief cut was made, did that become the new "master" for making duplicate cuts? Were these duplicate cuts made by "pressing" wax or other soft material that would take an impression onto the new "master" and then making a casting from the wax, one cast per wax pressing? Clearly I do not know how this technological process actually worked, but in the later issues of New Jersey bills of credit, multiple forms were made for the same denomination. You have noticed that the back form used to print the 6s Plate B bill of 3/25/1776 has a "defective nature print." That defect (a void near the leaf tip) appears on no other bill and clearly represents a duplicate cut of the leaf element.)

I am still considering bidding George's estimate on lot 50 and if I am successful, donating the lot to the ANS library. That way, the library wins twice. I have even thought of asking George to let me announce this plan when the lot is called, but it could have an unintended in-terrorem effect, and besides, I don't like to "grandstand." Whatcha think.

Keep on thriving. Will you be at the ANA, and in particular, George's auction? Hope so.  
David.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Sent: Friday, July 30, 2004 9:07 PM

Subject: N.J. information on colonial bills

Friday, August 06, 2004 America Online: EricNumis



Subj: **How did they prepare larger decorations in books during the 18th century**  
Date: 08/06/2004 2:14:10 PM Central Daylight Time  
From: [EricNumis](#)  
To: [oakknoll@oakknoll.com](mailto:oakknoll@oakknoll.com)

My friend George F. Kolbe, the numismatic book auctioneer, referred me to you when I asked him a question about colonial paper money printing which has a Coat of Arms or decorative border panels. A newly discovered invoicing manuscript from the engravers uses the expression "blocking" and the expression "per press." This was for a 1733 printing of money in New Jersey using type for the text.

Is the word blocking the nailing of a lead transfer from a hand incised wood cut on to a block of wood to fit in with the type using furniture to make up the frame for printing form?

Is it possible that the words per press refers to a lead cast or lead pressing into a wood cut using a screw press for pressure in order to make a positive to be put in with the type? This obviously has nothing to do with the printing press.

I assume no copper plate engraving was used to make a lead transfer. I also assume no sand casting for a larger ornament was possible.

I am a writer and researcher on numismatics and if you could help me I would be very grateful. If you prefer to refer me elsewhere that is up to you, but I feel you would know.



Dear David:

Please disregard all that I have surmised as to the new information on the Kolbe item 50 in the 8/19/04 sale. It now make sense to me.

It is the NJ issue of 3/25/1733 because Bradford's name is on it and that is Bradford's last NJ money printing.

The total of 9 Arms was prepared for the issue and that is the total charged for the three engravers. In other words there were separate Arms for each denomination. The word "blocking" was used twice and this must be lead or type metal positives each mounted on a block. There were 36 borders so at four borders per denomination that is 9 denominations which is what the Act called for. There is only one sun and one half sun which would apply to the two highest denomination as alteration protection from lower denominations.

Roberts charges L3 per press which indicates something is pressed in connection with the Arms which is all he charged for. Thus a press or pressing is used in connection with the Arms.

The only assumption I can make now is that the wood cut was probably ruined when a lead sheet was pressed on it in a screw press rather than hammered. Perhaps the lead sheet stuck to the wood and in removing it the wood cut was damaged. The border blocks would be a wood cut and lead was pressed onto them also.

Positive lead Arms and Borders would not require wiping for each printing any more than set type would.

Does this make a littler more sense? I had never considered this problem before and only thought about the nature printing. I would appreciate your opinion.

Eric



## ----- Original Message -----

**From:** EricNumis@aol.com  
**To:** dgladfelter@comcast.net  
**Sent:** Friday, August 06, 2004 7:03 PM  
**Subject:** Re: N.J. information on colonial bills

Dear David:

Your answer to my comments about your beloved state's paper money is so sound and so thorough I want to ramble on.

The signature near the top of the sheet is that of Andrew Bradford so it is obviously the March 25, 1733 issue. The rest of the data is in the hand of Bishop Roberts, one of the engravers.

For the sun and half sun matter I call your attention to page 27 of my book which you are probably familiar with. There could have been a double sun on the L6 if there was a left over sun from the prior issue (which had suns) because there were not so many L6 printed and one sun might have been in good shape to use over again. The Pennsylvania leaf design with the defective broken corner seems to be a reuse of the mounted lead cast and not a second casting even though it was spaced widely in years. That corner broke off when it was nailed to the block. I have never studied the A and B plate Pennsylvania leaf design as to whether they came from the same leaf.

As to the borders I must assume that each border must have been different from the others because this deterred alteration just as the sun did. Would you look at the later issues and see if the Arms or the borders or the back sage leaf were duplicated in the same or following issues by reuse of the old blocks or by recasting? Perhaps they learned how to duplicate or make them better for reuse. Type was often reused in printing after substantial prior use.

I am still mystified by the pressing method of transfer assuming my woodcut theory is correct.

As to your buying Lot 50 I do not think it would be wrong to point out that you are creating a double dip beneficence for the ANS. I presume you have no concern about the possibility that the manuscript may have been liberated from the New Jersey Archives without authorization.

I am not going to the ANA as I try to limit my physical activities somewhat even though my wife and I just went to Sea World in Orlando and enjoyed it sensationally. If I had known I would live so long I would have seen a doctor.  
Eric



**David**

**From:** "David Gladfelter" <dgladfelter@comcast.net>  
**To:** <EricNumis@aol.com>  
**Sent:** Sunday, August 08, 2004 7:58 PM  
**Subject:** Re: N.J. information on colonial bills



David D. Gladfelter, Esq.  
 228 Winding Way  
 Moorestown, NJ 08057

Dear Eric,

As usual, when you start on a ramble you arrive at a destination. I have no doubt that your conclusions are accurate. Please look at the engraved arms on the plate specimen of the July 2, 1746 issue on page 247. This cut would have been made by or for Benjamin Franklin, either for that issue or the previous one. That same cut reappears on lower value specimens of the next 3 issues, all printed by James Parker. So cuts were reused from issue to issue, and that would have been the case with the double sun for the £6 bills of 1733.

In some cases entire forms appear to have been reused. The front of the 6s bill of 1786 is exactly the same as the front of that denomination of March, 1776, but for addition of the numeral 6 on the latter issue. Both were printed by Isaac Collins.

Thanks also for pointing out the legislative origin of the use and meaning of the sun and moon symbols. They are not numismatic in origin as I had surmised. The reason I had surmised a numismatic origin is that the crown symbol (value 5s) is also used on various denominations of bills of credit. There are many examples on the plate specimens (1746-3 crowns front and back, 6/57 and 11/57 6 crowns front and back, 5/58 3 crowns front only, etc.), and the £6 denominations of the 6/57, 11/57 and 5/58 issue all show the value of 24 crowns on the back. The £6s of 4/60, 4/61, 4/62, 12/63 and 4/64 (the so-called small arms varieties) all show "120sh" on the right front margin which is also numismatic. The symbol I does appear on the 1s bill of 6/56 as provided for in the legislation, but it also appears on the 15s of 5/58 as shown on the plate. I have also seen the single and double moons, but not the quarter, half and 2.5 moons.

On superficial comparison it appears that, except for the issues of 2/76, 6/80 and 1786, the exact same sage leaf was used on every N. J. bill printed. The 2/76 issue has a leaf design but not a nature print, the 6/80 issue is the standard design used by 8 states, and on the 1786 issue has retouching on the leaf outline and initials at the base of the stem. In contrast, the arms design was modified several times and the borders were changed frequently. The typeset elements were interchanged constantly but they reappear in varying designs (such as the zodiac symbols, 4-cloverleaf elements, bees, shells, floral elements, etc.)

I plan to give George a book bid of \$1450 on Lot 50 (this represents his estimate plus the juice he is foregoing, shipping costs and use tax due). I plan to attend the auction but not to bid from the floor. If the lot realizes >\$1450 it will go to the high bidder and that will be the end of the matter. When I give George the bid I will ask him that in the event the lot should go to me, to let me announce that I am buying it for the ANS library. As for the ms having been purloined, hopefully Dr. Sheldon never developed an interest in paper money. I believe that the lot (among others) was donated to the auction by Tony Terranova, so if a prior owner could prove title the ANS would lose both the ms and the auction proceeds, I would lose a tax deduction but get my money back from George, who would get it back from Tony, who would lose his tax deduction and would have to collect from his seller, and so on. You have been there with the Sheldon mess. Not a pretty picture but it's never happened to me and hope it doesn't now. A practical reason for demanding a provenance (which too many dealers are reluctant to give).

With the paper copy of this transmittal I am sending you, for your enjoyment, a future show exhibit I am now in a position to display. Also an article (awaiting publication locally) on a bit of New Jersey numismatic history going back to colonial times and tangentially involving a signer of our bills of credit. Our state has much of historical interest and I enjoy writing about it.

George is also sending me a photocopy of Lot 50, but he wants it kept confidential because he believes that the purchaser of a manuscript should have the right to publish or not publish it as he or she sees fit. I will keep the confidence, but I have a different view. I believe that a manuscript written long ago and not under copyright should be in the public domain for all to use freely. Imagine your knowing the facts you have discovered from this ms, but not being able to publish them except with the permission of its "owner." This is a reason for the ms to be lodged at ANS (and copies sent to other libraries if the interest warrants).

If you enjoyed Sea World it sounds as if you still like the same things little kids like. I do too.

Stay well.

david.



Subj: **Re: N.J. information on colonial bills**  
Date: 08/08/2004 9:01:13 PM Central Daylight Time  
From: EricNumis  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Dear David:

What a nice thing for you to do for ANS.

Do not worry about my liberation comment. Naturally I am probably too sensitive about the Sheldon matter but when I read an ad on the cover page of the August 16, 2004 Coin World that he was an eminent doctor when representatives of the medical profession wrote that his work was "unscientific."

The extensive research you did on the reuse of New Jersey borders and decorations was very helpful and I am sure you enjoyed it. I will use it in my hopefully 5th edition.

I have new information that Franklin paid Thomas Leech 5L to make cuts for the 3/25/37 issue.

I am sure that there were multiple copies of the same cut castings or pressings able to be prepared for New Jersey in later years because most notes of the same color of later issues were printed on one sheet at one time containing all denominations and plate letters. They had to have lots of the same type and lots of the same cut castings and lots of the same individual type and small ornaments.

That is it for now. Eric



Subj: **Re: N.J. information on colonial bills**  
 Date: 08/12/2004 7:38:18 AM Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

After more thought I will just bid on Lot 50 from the floor, and if I am fortunate enough to get it, will donate it to ANS with no announcement. It would be presumptuous to do so in light of the far more generous gifts made by John Adams, Dan Hamelberg, Richard Margolis, Roger Siboni, and others including of course Donald Partrick. Prior to turning it over, however, I would like to summarize our correspondence and (with your concurrence) send it to Gary Trudgen for possible use in CNL. Gary has expressed an interest in publishing information on colonial paper. C4 would not be interested; they have made it clear to me that they are the Colonial COIN Collectors Club. If Gary passes on it, my second choice would be SPMC. Fred Reed had at one time considered a special issue on colonial paper and I did send him a short article for use in that issue, but those plans are presently on hold.

There is one piece of the puzzle still to be put in place, and that is the pedigree. If I am correct in assuming that Tony Terranova donated this lot, hopefully he will tell me. Dealers are often reluctant to divulge this information, probably for fear of competitors raiding their sources, but that is not my purpose as a writer. I did manage to get quite a bit of information – more than I disclosed in print – about the "George Hoard" from Elliot Durann. Problem is, I only half believe that story.

Stay well. I will have more news for you when I get back from Pittsburgh.

david.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
**To:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**Sent:** Sunday, August 08, 2004 10:01 PM  
**Subject:** Re: N.J. information on colonial bills

Dear David:

What a nice thing for you to do for ANS.

Do not worry about my liberation comment. Naturally I am probably too sensitive about the Sheldon matter but when I read an ad on the cover page of the August 16, 2004 Coin World that he was an eminent doctor when representatives of the medical profession wrote that his work was "unscientific."

The extensive research you did on the reuse of New Jersey borders and decorations was very helpful and I am sure you enjoyed it. I will use it in my hopefully 5th edition.

I have new information that Franklin paid Thomas Leech 5L to make cuts for the 3/25/37 issue.

I am sure that there were multiple copies of the same cut castings or pressings able to be prepared for New Jersey in later years because most notes of the same color of later issues were printed on one sheet at one time containing all denominations and plate letters. They had to have lots of the same type and lots of the same cut castings and lots of the same individual type and small ornaments.

That is it for now. Eric



Subj: **Re: Printing ornaments and borders**  
 Date: 08/18/2004 8:13:10 AM Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

I have no expertise in this field and I don't know how reliable a source Worrell is. I have not read this book.

The go-to general reference on minting operations through the ages in my library is Denis R. Cooper, The Art and Craft of Coinmaking: A History of Minting Technology (London, Spink & Son Ltd., 1988). I had hoped to be able to consult it before responding to you, but have been preparing to go out of the country on vacation with my wife, returning on Labor Day. Today is my last day at work, tomorrow I go to Pittsburgh, return Saturday and then we leave on Sunday. Cooper may not have much discussion on paper money manufacture.

Jim Spilman is very knowledgeable about colonial-era minting operations, but again, his focus is on coins.

I do have some general references on paper money, such as Monestier and Kranister, but they do not go into the historical aspects of technology very much. Your own Krause catalog does the best job of covering this topic. Also your monograph on nature printing.

I am sure that we will return to this topic before anything is written up for possible publication.

Sincerely,  
David.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Sent: Monday, August 16, 2004 1:29 PM

Subject: Printing ornaments and borders

Dear Dave:

I just finished reading THE POET AND THE MURDERER by Simon Worrell published in 2003 about Mark Hoffman. If you have not read it as yet it is a must as it refers to numismatics several times.

On page 182 it describes the preparation of lead type in the 17th century by cutting or punching a normal image into iron and casting lead into the iron mold. The worker was called a punch cutter.

Perhaps this is also the way borders, Arms, etc. were cut for a larger item. The iron was soft iron and not steel and could therefore be easily cut into. The iron would be hard enough for repeated castings of lead type and for larger items such as Arms, borders, etc. pressings of lead sheet could be used as being more practical way of transferring the design than casting. This might be better than starting with a negative wood cut. Please let me know your thinking. This would justify many uses of the same design on one printed sheet and the use of the same design repeated on several separate issues. It could also provide for a substitute border or ornament in case one broke during a run just as type was replaced during a run when broken. When the New Jersey issue had a broken sage leaf either they did not notice it in time or did not think it was serious or were in such a hurry that they could not replace the leaf form.

My mind is much more at ease now that I have become aware of the above.

Eric



Aug 19, 1801 From Kelce on July 28 04 hot 58

This must be from <sup>NV</sup> 3/25/33 because  
Bradford printed it and Franklin printed  
the 3/25/1737 issue. Bradford signed  
the record book which was otherwise in Keck's hand.

Zenger engraved 2 Arms per £2/10/0  
and blocked the same

Roberts engraved 5 Arms at £3 per  
press (as he charges) £15:00:0

Thomas Keck engraved  
36 borders (9 bills)  
2 Coats of Arms  
1 Sun + half sun £15:00:0  
To Blocking

(9 Coats of Arms total - 9 bills)  
of different denominations



Province of New Jersey Dr  
 To Cash paid John Peter Zinger for  
 engraving two Coats of Arms and  
 Blocking the same for the New Jersey Money } 2:10:0

Andrew Bradford

Province of New Jersey Dr  
 To Bishop Roberts  
 To engraving five Coats of Arms for  
 the New Jersey Paper Money at Three  
 Pounds a press (as he charges) - - } 15:0:0

Province of New Jersey Dr  
 To Thomas Leech for engraving  
 To 36 Borders at - - -  
 To 2 Coat of Arms - - - }  
 To 1 Sun and half Sun - - } 15:0:0  
 To Blocking &c - - - }

The Particulars given under  
 Tho: Leech own hand }



Dr. Philip B. Roberts  
John B. Linger  
Account



Subj: **Re: N.J. information on colonial bills**  
 Date: 08/22/2004 9:32:55 AM Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 CC: [GFK@numislit.com](mailto:GFK@numislit.com)

Dear Eric,

Wanted to report that I did bid in Lot 50 for substantially under estimate (\$800). This amazed me, as virtually everything else went for up to double estimate. The attenders threw prudence to the wind because it was a benefit auction. For example, Scott Rubin circulated a copy of the sale catalog for signature by all in attendance (including collectors' non-collector spouses) — this became Lot 51, went for \$1400 and was immediately donated to the ANS library. The winner of Joe Levine's archives said "Frank, do you want it?" Frank said yes so he got it. Valerie couldn't accompany me. I sat with Phil and Mary Corrigan and Catherine Bullowa and her husband. Denis Loring called the auction (he didn't have a hammer so he "tinkled" each lot by tapping a water glass with a spoon). No paddles or numbers were used but winning bidders identified themselves by name, and in the style of old time auctions made up codes (I was Da Joisey Boy). George Kolbe estimated that the auction raised ~\$75K kitty for the Campbell Chair. I wanted to buy him a drink (after all, he broke the rules by making photocopies for us) but couldn't, it was an open bar. I forget who crammed into a cab back to the hotel, somebody else paid for it (it was raining). I enjoyed it tremendously and you would have too. George didn't bring the lots so I don't yet have it. Don't remember if I told him we would be away until September 6 and I don't want this unique item sitting in the post office for 2 weeks. By copy of this transmittal I am asking George to PLEASE HOLD MY LOT UNTIL SEPTEMBER 6!!!

Frank was not familiar with the lot but when I described it to him he expressed an interest in having it. I promised it to him after it has been written up.

George confirmed that Tony Terranova donated the lot. He had a table but I didn't see him. Where this lot came from is part of the story and I hope he will tell it to me. The story, of course, is the discovery of this hitherto unknown primary source document that ties Zenger, an important figure not only in the printing trade but in American legal history itself, to New Jersey's colonial era paper money as well as that of New York.

Why don't I draft something for your review and comment after we get back. You could add a description of how the borders and arms were made and duplicated, per the Worrell book and other reliable sources you are familiar with. What is documented fact can be cited as such and what is theory can be put forth for further research, and maybe this newly discovered document will tell us a few things. Hope so. Maybe Stack's would let us use the scan of John Ford's beautiful 1733 1s6d bill to go with the article.

George, John Adams, the Library Committee and the donors of excellent material put together a highly successful event.  
david.

— Original Message —

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 Sent: Thursday, August 12, 2004 2:53 PM  
 Subject: Re: N.J. information on colonial bills

Dear David:

You have a lovely collection of L6 New Jersey bills and thank you for sending the images to me.

I will be rereading your other items to digest them fully.

As to Lot 50 you should handle it any way you wish but I see no reason not to announce its gift if and after you get it because if you do so beforehand it could affect the hammer price.

As far as writing the effect of what we learned from it please do what you think is best. I would like to review whatever is written before it is published.

As the prior ownership I think that is very unimportant. It is from the public

records and how it got away is a speculation.  
Have fun at the Convention. Eric



Subj: **Re: N.J. information on colonial bills**  
Date: 08/22/2004 1:10:37 PM Central Daylight Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Gotta be brief. That's exactly what I had in mind. More later. david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
Sent: Sunday, August 22, 2004 1:31 PM  
Subject: Re: N.J. information on colonial bills

Dear David:

I am so glad that you obtained Lot 50 and had such a good time doing it. I am glad that I brought it to your attention and hope you have luck in determining where it came from. I am sure that Stacks will furnish a beautiful image of the 1733 piece. As to the write-up of the item perhaps we should do it jointly. I will investigate further the method of making borders and large ornaments by consulting the group that specializes in early printing history. I lectured to one of their general meetings a few years ago. Otherwise the printing museum in Antwerp, Belgium would answer us promptly if we write them as they have all the old equipment from 1550 to 1750 as i remember.

Welcome back from your vacation. Eric

Tom: 8/23/04

On 8/16/1733 ~~William~~<sup>Andrew</sup> Bradford (printer) was  
paid £120 for printing the paper currency  
issue of March 25, 1733, for New Jersey  
this is in N.J. Archives Vol XIV p 501

The enclosed <sup>updated</sup> manuscript with Andrew Bradford's  
name involves ~~the same case~~ other expenses  
paid to produce ~~the~~ same issue.

Can you ~~the~~ look in the same time frame to see  
if the enclosed manuscript is published in the  
N.J. archives or anything related to it.

Eric

I ~~do~~<sup>do</sup> not now know what relation  
William is to Andrew Bradford  
There were several Bradfords in the <sup>printing</sup> business.

P.S. I know payment for signing the bills  
is in N.J. Archives, Vol XIV pp 500-501



Glaister's Glossary of the Book p. 264  
by Geoffrey Glaister 1979 Second Edition

Sept 2004  
from Mac hit

justification (in typesetting)  
(spacing of type)

done by a compositor <sup>who</sup> would often contract or modify spelling to simplify justification

from Warrall (the Poets the Musterer)  
type was produced by slits of lead in the 17<sup>th</sup> century England  
the letters were cut out by hand, then cast in an iron mold. the man who did this job was called the punch cutter etc "

Glaister — punchcutter (begins 15<sup>th</sup> century)  
engraved a punch matrix struck and type cast.  
used grooves, files, oil stones etc.  
independent craftsmen  
unfinished matrices of copper struck with punches

Glaister  
printers ornaments  
letterpress blocks, mostly of wood but also of metal  
cut in relief by an engraver for printing together with  
a block.

Glaister  
"woodcuts" were cut to type height when so used.  
slotted splints etc

Subj: **Re: Strasburg**  
Date: 10/16/2004 10:31:54 AM Central Daylight Time  
From: [EricNumis](#)  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Dear David:

Your 1758 6 Pound bill has more of one red outside border than mine. If you need any more pictures of my New Jersey pieces of any denomination just let me know.

Glad you received my check. Please insure the note you are buying for me for the amount you will be satisfied with when sending it.

I hope you got some goodies at the Stack sale.

I hope at your convenience you can look at the NJ printed archives to see if your newly acquired art work payment entries are there for the 1733 issue. I could have missed them when I tried long ago.

My best. Eric



Subj: (no subject)  
Date: 11/07/2004 11:00:27 AM Central Standard Time  
From: EricNumis  
To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Dear David:

The piece bought at the Smythe sale and your refund check arrived in fine shape. Again many thanks for your efficient kindness.

Now we can get down to writing up the New Jersey printing matters derived from studying the Bradford - Zenger sheet. It is definite that an engraving on iron was normal and that type metal was melted and poured hot on the engraving and the cooled type metal mounted on a wood block to insert into the printing frame. This could be repeated just as multiple pieces of type were prepared by the same method.

Eric

Subj: **Re: (no subject)**  
Date: 11/08/2004 6:30:40 PM Central Standard Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

I should be able to put together a draft for your critique this weekend. My sister in law has taken ill and my wife is going to GA for a few days to assist her, but while I am baching it there should be time to get the story started. david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)  
Sent: Sunday, November 07, 2004 12:00 PM  
Subject: (no subject)

Dear David:

The piece bought at the Smythe sale and your refund check arrived in fine shape. Again many thanks for your efficient kindness.

Now we can get down to writing up the New Jersey printing matters derived from studying the Bradford - Zenger sheet. It is definite that an engraving on iron was normal and that type metal was melted and poured hot on the engraving and the cooled type metal mounted on a wood block to insert into the printing frame. This could be repeated just as multiple pieces of type were prepared by the same method.

Eric



Subj: **Re: Need images if you have them**  
Date: 12/09/2004 7:38:44 A.M. Central Standard Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

(just discovered how you communicate in large print. Hope this is easier to read)

Sorry but I can't help with your request. My only counterfeit on this bank is Wait 341 which you have seen.

Spent a very enjoyable evening with Roger Moore yesterday, looking at virtual New Jerseys and Virginias. He asked to photograph two of my specimens, a NJ 16-L and a VA 4-O. He took great digital photos of these, sent them off to Roger Siboni and put them on a CD for me. He convinced me that it is far easier to count harp strings on a virtual coin than on the coin itself. That notwithstanding, I'm not yet prepared to turn in my coins and buy CDs of them. On the other hand, it's great to have virtual images of numismatic items in others' collections. Steve Goldsmith would not permit me to have photocopies of the 97 or so New Jersey items in the Schingoethe collection ... I offered to pay for his staff time in making the copies or to do it myself ... but he did give me a CD with the scans, which is the next best thing. With a little more skill I could probably email to you any item in this collection.

I have not forgotten the William Bradford project and had hoped to have a first draft for you by now. Our son and his girl friend are coming in from OR for a visit next Monday, so time will be even scarcer then, but this is #1 on my list of writing projects which seems to get longer each time I finish one, like the worm crawling along the ever lengthening wire (he does make it to the end eventually as you know).

Have a cheerful holiday,  
David (Valerie too)

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)  
Sent: Wednesday, December 08, 2004 12:18 PM  
Subject: Need images if you have them

Dear David:

Do you have in your New Jersey collection any alterations of bank notes of the State Bank at Trenton into the State Bank at Camden. Both Wait and Haxby list some of them. If you do would you be kind enough to send images. I would be appreciative.

Have a nice holiday. Eric

Subj: **Stack Auction**  
Date: 01/05/2005 2:02:16 P.M. Central Standard Time  
From: EricNumis  
To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Dear David:

Would you like for me to send to you the New Jersey portion of the 1967 paste ups or manuscript of my Early Paper Money of America if I can locate them. I think I know where they are in my basement.

This is little enough for your kindness to me.

Now as to the coming auction of more of Ford's material I presume you are going to attend because there is loads of New Jersey material. Will you accept some compensation or numismatic gift for bidding for me? Is it a nuisance for you?

There should be no conflict with you. Shall I talk to you about it by telephone? I expect no items to go for reasonable prices but one never knows. Eric

Let me hear from you? Eric



Subj: **Stacks Jan. 18, 2005 Auction**  
Date: 01/12/2005 9:06:07 P.M. Central Standard Time  
From: EricNumis  
To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Dear David:

You indicated you would probably be in a position to bid for me at the above evening auction. I would be very appreciative if you would. I expect other people might outbid me as to some lots but my list will be about 10 items. There would be no conflict with you. If you would do it for me do you want me to send money to you or would Stacks wait a day or so for payment before pick up so I could send the money to you. I could send you a group of checks in advance and you could deposit immediately after the sale the proper amount. Please send me any thoughts as to how it would be most convenient for you.

You will be doing me a service for which I feel I would like to give you something numismatic which you might enjoy. I have many duplicate books, etc.

Let me know your wishes and I will send you the bid items and their limits. I hope you are able to get some nice things for yourself.

My best. Eric

**Subj:** Re: Stacks Jan. 18, 2005 Auction  
**Date:** 01/13/2005 6:55:11 A.M. Central Standard Time  
**From:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**To:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

Probably the best way is to send one or more checks covering your bids (they should be foundation checks so you can prove that the purchases are exempt from sales/use tax) which I would deposit so that the funds are available to pay Stack's upon receipt of the lots. Most times they just ship the lots and I remit against the yellow packing slip, so I have the original for my records and they know the lot was received. I say one or more because if your bids total say, \$15K and you send me a \$10K and a \$5K check, and you get them for \$9K, I do not need to deposit the \$5K one and will just void it and return to you.

There is a favor I might ask. When time permits, pls. look at your records for all denominations of the New Jersey September 8, 1755 issue. I was bound and determined to bid in John Ford's 15s bill (the Newman plate note, how do you like being referred to in the third person) because I had never seen or heard of another from that issue. If others exist I would not be disappointed because if you have the only surviving example you have a huge burden of stewardship, the issue goes extinct if you're not careful. I already have that burden with the 1768 Hibernia Furnace scrip note and for that reason am not going to tinker with it, I've seen enough Antiques Road Show programs to realize that "restoration" can do more harm than good.

Let me know what lots you want me to bid on. Pete Mayer, Tom O'Mara and I are laying our plans for the N. J. obsoletes. (Collusion! Collusion!)  
 david.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

**To:** [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

**Sent:** Wednesday, January 12, 2005 10:06 PM

**Subject:** Stacks Jan. 18, 2005 Auction

Dear David:

You indicated you would probably be in a position to bid for me at the above evening auction. I would be very appreciative if you would. I expect other people might outbid me as to some lots but my list will be about 10 items. There would be no conflict with you. If you would do it for me do you want me to send money to you or would Stacks wait a day or so for payment before pick up so I could send the money to you. I could send you a group of checks in advance and you could deposit immediately after the sale the proper amount. Please send me any thoughts as to how it would be most convenient for you.

You will be doing me a service for which I feel I would like to give you something numismatic which you might enjoy. I have many duplicate books, etc.

Let me know your wishes and I will send you the bid items and their limits. I hope you are able to get some nice things for yourself.

My best.

Eric



Subj: **Re: Stacks Jan. 18, 2005 Auction**  
Date: 01/13/2005 7:05:38 A.M. Central Standard Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

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One more thing just occurred to me. How much discretion should I use? If I get your first 5 lots well below your max (as I did on the one Schingoethe lot you wanted) and on #6 I am pushed to the limit, should I drop out or hang in there for an extra 10% or so? If I'm bidding for myself and getting lots cheaply I will sometimes reach for a tough one, but usually these days I'm crossing lots off my list because everything is over estimate. david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)  
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2005 10:06 PM  
Subject: Stacks Jan. 18, 2005 Auction

Dear David:

You indicated you would probably be in a position to bid for me at the above evening auction. I would be very appreciative if you would. I expect other people might outbid me as to some lots but my list will be about 10 items. There would be no conflict with you. If you would do it for me do you want me to send money to you or would Stacks wait a day or so for payment before pick up so I could send the money to you. I could send you a group of checks in advance and you could deposit immediately after the sale the proper amount. Please send me any thoughts as to how it would be most convenient for you.

OH.  
I like to give you something

Subj: **Sept. 8, 1755 New Jersdey**  
 Date: 01/14/2005 1:36:42 P.M. Central Standard Time  
 From: EricNumis  
 To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Dear David:

I will send bidding instructions and checks in a few hours but wanted to get the data I have on the above issue out of the way first.

My records consist primarily of those of Harley Freeman and show that the following New Jersey pieces dated September 8, 1755 exist or existed 40 years ago.

6 shillings Ford Museum, Dearborn, Michigan (Joshua Cohen collection)

15 shillings John Ford - Henry Chapman collection, now yours.

also another, American Antiquarian Society (Spiro collection) Worcester, MA.

L3 Henry Chapman collection (It is possible that this note was in such bad condition it might remain in the Ford collection as it was in the Boyd collection. Ford might have sold it as I think he did with some almost unreadable notes he had.

also another, American Antiquarian Society (Spiro collection), Worcester, MA  
 I do not know the condition of any pieces other than yours. I have no pictures other than yours.

Now you know all I know about the existence of the issue.

I am glad to try to help on such matters.

Eric

Subj: Re: Stacks Jan. 18, 2005 Auction  
 Date: 01/14/2005 7:05:29 A.M. Central Standard Time

Friday, January 14, 2005 America Online: EricNumis



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Jan 15, 2005

David Gladfelter:  
228 Winding Way  
Moorentown NJ 08057

Dear David:

Enclosed is our check for \$19,500 as a deposit to cover our bids for items in the 1/18/05 Stack auction. They are maximum bids and whether any or all will be successful there is no way I can judge. As you say they may be successful at far less but I have no reason to exceed them by saving on some. That would put a burden on you.

The bids will be separately sent by Email as well in case this letter is delayed in delivery.

I hope you get some nice items for yourself and your New Jersey friends.

I deeply appreciate your cooperation.

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Denom</u>	<u>Bid</u>
1169	Bk of St Louis	#1	\$ 1,700-
1170	Bk of St Louis	#2	1,700-
1171	Bk of St Louis	#3	1,700-
1172	Bk of St Louis	#5	1,700-
1173	Bk of St Louis	#10	3,800-
1174	Bk of St Louis	#20	1,700-
1175	Bk of St Louis	#100	3,100-
1177	State of Mo	#20	1,400-

Eric

**Subj:** Re: Sept. 8, 1755 New Jersdey  
**Date:** 01/15/2005 10:49:37 A.M. Central Standard Time  
**From:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**To:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

You're saying 4 known from the entire issue, 2 of which are in museums ... in hindsight it seems that my senses were right and I'm glad that I acted on them at the sale. The catalog description is incorrect by the way, in that the back is not peeled away, but is covered by a contemporaneous pasteover which has a colonial-era signature (endorsement?) on it. The bill is too fragile and my curiosity too weak to try to tease away a portion of the pasteover to see what the back looks like. Besides, it's part of the bill's circulation history, it isn't some offensive modern fix-up patch-up job. But the back is there. Leave King Tut in the tomb. Maybe the American Antiquarian Society would send me a photocopy of the backside of their 15s bill. That would be a good alternative. Thanks for the info, as always it is much appreciated. david.

—— Original Message ——

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
**To:** [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)  
**Sent:** Friday, January 14, 2005 2:36 PM  
**Subject:** Sept. 8, 1755 New Jersdey

Dear David:

I will send bidding instructions and checks in a few hours but wanted to get the data I have on the above issue out of the way first.

My records consist primarily of those of Harley Freeman and show that the following New Jersey pieces dated September 8, 1755 exist or existed 40 years ago.

6 shillings Ford Museum, Dearborn, Michigan (Joshua Cohen collection)

15 shillings John Ford - Henry Chapman collection, now yours.

also another, American Antiquarian Society (Spiro collection) Worcester, MA.

L3 Henry Chapman collection (It is possible that this note was in such bad condition it might remain in the Ford collection as it was in the Boyd collection. Ford might have sold it as I think he did with some almost unreadable notes he had.

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 I do not know the condition of any pieces other than yours. I have no pictures other than yours.

Now you know all I know about the existence of the issue.

I am glad to try to help on such matters.

Eric



Subj: **Re: Sept. 8, 1755 New Jersdey**  
Date: 01/15/2005 1:23:37 P.M. Central Standard Time  
From: EricNumis  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Dear David:

I am a long time member of the American Antiquarian Society and so if you wish to use my name as helping in the New Jersey colonial research matter please feel free to do it. Get the face and back of both pieces they have. Perhaps they have pasteovers but it is important to ask. I hope they are not pasted in a book.  
Eric

Subj: **Jan 18, 2005 Stack Sale Bids for EPNNES**  
 Date: 01/15/2005 3:07:59 P.M. Central Standard Time  
 From: [EricNumis](#)  
 To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Dear David:

Our check for \$19,500 has been mailed today to cover possible purchases of the following items at the above sale. You are wonderful to help us in this regard. I am hope you and your team gets lots of items for yourselves at reasonable prices but there is no way today as to what any item may bring.

ITEM	ISSUER	DENOM	MAX. BID
1169	Bank of St. Louis	\$ 1	\$ 1,700
1170	Bank of St. Louis	\$ 2	1,700
1171	Bank of St. Louis	\$ 3	1,700
1172	Bank of St. Louis	\$ 5	1,700
1173	Bank of St. Louis	\$ 10	3,800
1174	Bank of St. Louis	\$ 20	1,700
1175	Bank of St. Louis	\$ 100	3,100
1177	State of Missouri	\$ 20	1,400

If you have to adjust any of the above due to bidding intervals adjust them upward slightly.

We will send this item by Email twice so you are sure to get it. If there are any further questions you need answers to please let me know.

You will notice that we have not bid on any colonial items because it would be too much effort to try to fill in or improve as I have my share and have studied almost all the others. If I specialized it would be easier but collecting in so many areas is a problem.

Enjoy it all.

Eric



Subj: **Re: Jan 18, 2005 Stack Sale Bids for EPNNES**  
 Date: 01/15/2005 4:47:56 P.M. Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

This will acknowledge receipt of the foregoing instructions. When I saw your list I knew immediately what lots you were referring to. They are beautifully engraved notes, lot 1173 particularly so. It is reminiscent of a vignette of the Jersey City skyline appearing on the Hudson County Bank 1.00 note in the Schingoethe sale. I lusted heavily after that specimen which went for \$2,200 hammer, not to me unfortunately. So I will content myself with the earlier (1851), heavily worn note now in my collection. On that note the vignette looks like a view through the fog which reminds me of our vacation photos taken of lakefront towns from a Swiss steamboat on Lac Leman.

I have a few New Jersey early proofs from the Maverick, Leney & Rollinson archive which are lovely to behold. The unsigned 10.00 Bank of New Brunswick proof with the Justice vignette has the initial L below the vignette which doubtless stands for W. S. Leney; the lettering would have been done by Peter Maverick. Leney was a masterly engraver to whom Peter Maverick would have been apprenticed but for Leney's fee (per Stephens bio). You will be pleased with the notes if your bids take them and I will spend your foundation's money carefully and not reach too far too often.

I expect this sale to run even later than the others and am booking a room overnight. I will send you an email Wed. evening to let you know the results.  
 david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)  
 Sent: Saturday, January 15, 2005 4:07 PM  
 Subject: Jan 18, 2005 Stack Sale Bids for EPNNES

Dear David:

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Enjoy it all.

Eric



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 Date: 01/17/2005 7:46:39 A.M. Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Question--do you want Stack's to send the lots directly to you or should they send them to me and I send them to you? If the former, you don't need to send me a check because Stack's will bill you directly. Pls. advise. david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)  
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Enjoy it all.

Eric

Subj: **Re: Jan 18, 2005 Stack Sale Bids for EPNNES**  
Date: 01/17/2005 1:43:27 P.M. Central Standard Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

I'll do it your way then, you have good reasons. To this day no one knows that you were the purchaser of the Norwalk OH note except my wife, who is non-numismatic but entitled to know what checks on our account are drawn for and where deposits into it come from. It will just take a little longer to get to you and cost a little more because of the two mailings. Thought I should ask to make sure. david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
Sent: Monday, January 17, 2005 1:35 PM  
Subject: Re: Jan 18, 2005 Stack Sale Bids for EPNNES

Dear David:

I prefer that any lots I am successful on should be sent to you and then to me. If that is inconvenient you may do it the other way. I am just concerned that some of the people at Stacks may comment on the matter among themselves. If it affects you adversely in any way then give Stacks the name of my foundation for billing.

Have fun at the sale. Eric





## NUMISMATISTS

123 WEST 57th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019-2280

TEL.: 212/582-2580

FAX: 212/245-5018

AUC. LIC.# 522763, 798114  
TO 009331DAVID GLADFELTER  
228 WINDING WAY  
MOORESTOWN, NJ 0805718 ROLAND AVE  
MOUNT LAUREL, NJ 08054

REF. NO.

684 and  
841

DATE 18 JAN 2005

TERMS: NET CASH Payable upon receipt of merchandise. Subject to all printed Terms and Conditions of Sale appearing in our catalogue.

DESCRIPTION of ITEMS on this INVOICE can be found in the PRINTED CATALOGUE of this SALE.

LOT NO.	PRICE	LOT NO.	PRICE
1173	3500.00	- Newman (841) 900 DG, 900 Tomo'mara } DG (684)	
1187	1800.00		
1196	3750.00		
1283	550.00		

LOTS SHIPPED UNDER SEPARATE CONTRACT  
VIA REGISTERED MAIL

pd 1-31-05

AUCTION DEPT.

INVOICE: 0501149

LOTS PURCHASED \$9,600.00  
 BUYER'S FEE 1,440.00  
 TAX  
 POSTAGE & HDLG 30.00  
 PRICES REALIZED  
 TOTAL BILL 11,070.00  
 DEPOSIT REC'D  
 AMOUNT DUE \$11,070.00

Location: WWDA  
 Device ID: WWDA-POS1  
 Employee: 167243  
 Transaction: 610037820270

## PRIORITY OVERNIGHT

848461785980 0.70 lb (S) \$48.89  
 Declared Value \$4000

Shipment subtotal: \$48.89

Total Due: \$48.89

(V) CreditCard: \$48.89

\*\*\*\*\*37298

M = Weight entered manually

S = Weight read from scale

T = Taxable item

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(800)463-3339

January 31, 2005 12:28:32 PM

Subj: **Re: Jan 18, 2005 Stack Sale Bids for EPNNES**  
 Date: 01/20/2005 6:20:27 A.M. Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

Good and bad tidings hath I for ye.

First the good news. You got lot 1173, the territorial note (pre-1820) with the early view of the St. Louis "skyline" back when it was a hamlet and New Madrid was a metropolis. I must say that it is definitely museum quality and esthetically one of the prettiest notes I have seen. Congratulations. The vignette is titled "Partial View of St. Louis" on the plate so there can be no mistaking the location.

The bad news is that's all you got, even though I hung in beyond your limits on several good lots.

Lot 1169 brought 2K without my raising the paddle. I went after the next 3 but they went to Bill Anton for \$2400, 2200 & 2400 respectively. You got 1173 for \$3500. 1174 brought 2450, 1175 \$4100 and 1177 \$2600.

I received your check and will deposit it today. With the paper copy of this transmittal I will send you a refund of \$15K. The balance I will hold until the lot arrives in a week or so, probably in one package with my 3 lots, will deduct your share of the bill and send the rest onto you with the remaining balance.

My prize was the Princeton Bank proof 5.00 with the vig. of the death (actually the mortal wounding) of General Mercer at the Battle of Princeton. A more appropriate vignette for a bank note you could not imagine. One route to Princeton from our house is on the Princeton Pike which runs through the battleground and becomes Mercer Street in town. Einstein's house is on that street. To make you feel better about the note you bought I will disclose that I am having to shell out more for my purchase than you are for yours. As Einstein would say, it's all relative.

david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Sent: Saturday, January 15, 2005 4:07 PM

Subject: Jan 18, 2005 Stack Sale Bids for EPNNES

Dear David:

Our check for \$19,500 has been mailed today to cover possible purchases of the following items at the above sale. You are wonderful to help us in this regard. I am hope you and your team gets lots of items for yourselves at reasonable prices but there is no way today as to what any item may bring.

ITEM	ISSUER	DENOM	MAX. BID
1169	Bank of St. Louis	\$ 1	\$ 1,700
1170	Bank of St. Louis	\$ 2	1,700
1171	Bank of St. Louis	\$ 3	1,700
1172	Bank of St. Louis	\$ 5	1,700
1173	Bank of St. Louis	\$ 10	3,800
1174	Bank of St. Louis	\$ 20	1,700
1175	Bank of St. Louis	\$ 100	3,100
1177	State of Missouri	\$ 20	1,400

If you have to adjust any of the above due to bidding intervals adjust them upward slightly.

We will send this item by Email twice so you are sure to get it. If there are any further questions you need answers to please let me know.



You will notice that we have not bid on any colonial items because it would be too much effort to try to fill in or improve as I have my share and have studied almost all the others. If I specialized it would be easier but collecting in so many areas is a problem.

Enjoy it all.

Eric

Subj: **Stack 1/18/05 Auction.**  
Date: 01/20/2005 12:29:35 P.M. Central Standard Time  
From: EricNumis  
To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Dear David:

Thank you for your wonderful help in bidding at the auction for me..

Bill Anton was the underbidder on certain similar items in the Western Reserve Historical Society sale about 10 years ago and they were bought by a St. Louis collector at very high prices. I already have the piece you bought for me issued, dated, signed and numbered but the proof is unique. As you say it is definitely a view of St. Louis as the buildings were all identified by me in 1941. It is the earliest view of St. Louis.

I see by the Virginia study group communications that you are a collector of coinage of that colony. I really enjoyed writing up that topic a half century ago as Crosby for some reason did not include it. The new study will clarify some of the puzzlement which I struggled with.

I hope you absorbed some of your former neighbor Einstein's genes from the Mercer Street atmosphere.

My best. Eric



**Subj:** Re: Stack 1/18/05 Auction.  
**Date:** 01/20/2005 8:10:44 P.M. Central Standard Time  
**From:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**To:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Actually I have only one Virginia, a 4-O, which I bought in the 60s for my then colonial type set. But I'm a friend and neighbor of Roger's and he included me in the discussion group. Roger is still primarily focusing on New Jersey coppers and recently obtained his 100th variety. He also hunts with a metal detector. The year we went to India he and Jonni came for dinner and he gave me a 1940s Indian copper coin that he actually found with the metal detector in his own yard! Imagine.

Another Ford story for ya. Don Kagin bought Ford's 1690 Mass. bill, our nation's first piece of paper money, for ~\$140K which was the first 6 figure price paid for a paper money item. Last Tuesday, as expected, he bid on the 1782 Bank of North America note but after what appeared to be major agonizing, dropped out at \$65K. Apparently he thought the price was too steep for having our first bank note join our first colonial note in the same collection (assuming he was bidding for himself). It went to a phone bidder for \$67.5K.

david.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

**To:** [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

**Sent:** Thursday, January 20, 2005 1:29 PM

**Subject:** Stack 1/18/05 Auction.

Dear David:

Thank you for your wonderful help in bidding at the auction for me..

Bill Anton was the underbidder on certain similar items in the Western Reserve Historical Society sale about 10 years ago and they were bought by a St. Louis collector at very high prices. I already have the piece you bought for me issued, dated, signed and numbered but the proof is unique. As you say it is definitely a view of St. Louis as the buildings were all identified by me in 1941. It is the earliest view of St. Louis.

I see by the Virginia study group communications that you are a collector of coinage of that colony. I really enjoyed writing up that topic a half century ago as Crosby for some reason did not include it. The new study will clarify some of the puzzlement which I struggled with.

I hope you absorbed some of your former neighbor Einstein's genes from the Mercer Street atmosphere.

My best.

Eric

**David**

**From:** "David Gladfelter" <dgladfelter@comcast.net>  
**To:** <EricNumis@aol.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, January 31, 2005 7:22 AM  
**Subject:** Ford lot

This came in Saturday and I will send it out to you today with the paper copy of this transmittal. Lovely note. I will send you an accounting and the rest of your refund separately.

The note in the CAA FUN auction that was catalogued as NJ-370 C108 is, as I suspected, G108 SENC. How do I absolutely and for certain know this? When I held the note up to the light to look at the pin holes I noticed a watermark NEWARK BAN ... The bank history by Rockwood mentions that these notes were printed on specially made watermarked paper. This is the only genuine issued note from that series that I know of. Bob Hearn bid it in for me, saving me a trip to FL. It went high, so others with sharp eyes probably noticed this too.

david.

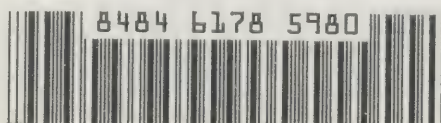
**FedEx** US Airbill  
Express

FedEx Tracking Number **848461785980**

**1 From**  
 Date **3/7/05**  
 Sender's Name **DAVID GLADFELTER** Phone **856 234-5573**  
 Company  
 Address **225 WINDING WAY**  
 City **MIDGERTOWN** State **N.J.** ZIP **08057**

**2 Your Internal Billing Reference**

**3 To**  
 Recipient's Name **LYLE P. NEWMAN, Esq.** Phone **314 727-0850**  
 Company **NUMIS, EDUCATION SOCIETY**  
 Recipient's Address **6450 CECIL AVE.**  
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**467**



Neuberger Berman, LLC  
605 Third Avenue  
New York, NY 10158-3698  
Tel. 212.476.9000

Subj: **accounting lot #1173**  
Date: 02/01/2005 1:01:35 P.M. Central Standard Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

I sent this out to you yesterday via FedEx. Ripoff. They charged twice what the Post Office would have charged for insured delivery, but I didn't ask first and the deal was done when they handed me the receipt.

Hammer	3,500
Juice	525
P&I	15
FedEx	48.89
subtotal	4,088.89
deposit	(4,500. )
refund	( 411.11)

Enclosed with paper copy of this transmittal

This should be delivered to you today or tomorrow. Your tracking number is 848461785980.

david.

Subj: **Re: Ford lot**  
Date: 02/02/2005 6:15:59 A.M. Central Standard Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Thanks for the report. The mails are reliable but I am always relieved to hear that a unique item arrives safely. Even though unique items do sell on the market they are in fact priceless and we are only their temporary custodians.

Tom Faherty was a client of our firm and a real estate broker in Trenton. I'm using his old stationery for scrap paper. It has no relation to the Ford lot. I just wanted to pack it securely and protect the holder from the sticky substance on the mailer. (Isn't that nuts? You put the note in a holder to protect the note; you wrap the holder in paper to protect the holder; you put the wrapped holder in a mailer to protect the ... )

----- Original Message -----

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

**To:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

**Sent:** Tuesday, February 01, 2005 8:12 PM

**Subject:** Re: Ford lot

Dear David:

The \$10 Bank of St. Louis proof arrived today in great shape and will be a fine addition to my collection. My continued thanks.

Folded around the plastic container was an old piece of printed personal stationery of a New Jersey person as you probably noticed and I wonder if that was the source from which the item came to Ford.

I am so glad that you acquired a watermarked New Jersey bank note item and this just indicates how careful one must be in studying the item bid upon. Did the other banks of the same period have watermarks in their notes as well?

I certainly did not know that you collected Virginia colonial paper money as well as Virginia coinage. You surprise me every time I learn more about how much fun you are having.

My best. Eric



Thursday, March 31, 2005 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: Re: State Bank at Camden revisited  
 Date: 03/31/2005 11:09:07 A.M. Central Standard Time  
 From: EricNumis  
 To: dgladfelter@comcast.net

Dear David:

Thank you for the information about the private notes payable in Philadelphia in State Bank of Camden notes. As I see it there would be no reason for the text if the notes were not payable in Philadelphia. The agent or manager would probably be a Philadelphia attendant who was employed by the bank or manufacturer to issue and redeem the notes instead of going to the manufacturer or Camden to be paid or receive notes. The bank could be making money off of the float because the bank was probably in effect guaranteeing the notes of the manufacturing business.

Have you ever located an example of an altered \$1, \$2 or \$3 Bank of Trenton into a Bank of Camden? I would like an image.

You are certainly doing a great deal of varied research as I read about your many doings. Stay well,  
 Keep it up.

My best  
 Eric

Something to chew on.

Does any of this aid you in your inquiry into the SBC and its dummy note issuers? I do believe that the Cumberland Works really existed and issued these notes for its own purposes, but of course am willing to be persuaded by any facts we can get.

None of my New Jersey references at hand tell me anything about when the various payees worked for the Cumberland Works. Because of this I cannot yet identify whether these notes were issued by an iron works near Bridgeton, or by a glass works near Marshallville. But I am not giving up and hope to have an answer to this question.

The change in job titles of the payees is kind of interesting: Manager, Agent, Chief Clerk.

Third issue, newly discovered (in Schingoethe sale part 2). The inscription is now "100% clear: "In Specie or Notes of the State Bank at Camden in Philadelphia at Market Street Ferry We Promise to pay Saml. Barber Chf. Clk. or order on demand \_\_\_\_\_ Dollar(s)." The place of payment is clearly in Philadelphia.

Second issue. The inscription reads much differently. "In Specie or Notes of the State Bank at Camden near Philadelphia at No. 106 Market St. We Promise to pay F. Leaming Agent or order on demand \_\_\_\_\_ Dollar(s)." These notes are payable specifically in Philly. Both cities have a Market Street. You will remember that SBC's Philadelphia branch was located at 223 Market St. in that city.

First issue. The inscription reads: "In Specie or Bank Notes at CAMDEN near PHILADELPHIA at N. Davis' Store We Promise to pay D. Reeves Manager or order on demand \_\_\_\_\_ Dollar(s)." That inscription makes no sense. Is N. Davis's store in Camden which is what it literally says? Or in Philadelphia possibly? Payable in specie or any old bank notes?

There are actually three separate issues here, in four denominations, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00 and 5.00.

Eric, I have some information to add to the pot, but as yet no solutions. I begin with the Cumberland Works notes. Wait lists only two of them, #451 and 452, and the latter is illustrated.

Subj: State Bank at Camden revisited  
 Date: 03/31/2005 7:01:04 A.M. Central Standard Time  
 From: dgladfelter@comcast.net  
 To: EricNumis@aol.com

Thursday, March 31, 2005 America Online: EricNumis

**Subj:** Re: Fw: State Bank at Camden revisited  
**Date:** 04/03/2005 2:42:48 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
**From:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**To:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

You might ask Peter Mayer who knows some "quiet collectors" of New Jersey material who don't exhibit or write. If Haxby cannot help, try Walter Allan who is collecting the material for the hoped for revision of Haxby.

Per Haxby, the State Bank at Camden did issue notes by FDU of the 1.00 denomination in the 1820s. None of this denomination were issued thereafter until 1840s.

The bank for reasons unknown never issued notes of the 2.00 denomination.

I believe that it may have issued a "generic" 3.00 of the so-called NJ-1, design 3A variety. (The "generics" preceded the late 1813 legislation permitting 1.00 and 2.00 denominations so there never were any 1.00 or 2.00 "generics".) I base this on the existence of the counterfeit Wait 333 which is in my collection. However, this counterfeit may have been sent to the Camden area along with the SBT alterations. Thereafter there were only 2 more 3.00 notes, G26 by MDF during the 1810s and G28 by FDU during the 1820s. G28 has the same iron works vignette as the Cumberland Works 1.00 and Union Works 1.00 notes (see illustration of S10 which is said to resemble G28).

Can the absence of SBC 2.00 notes, and the scarcity of 1.00 and 3.00 notes, during the period prior to 1830 be explained by the notes of the Cumberland Works and Union Works serving as surrogates? They too were produced by FDU and had designs similar to SBC 1.00 and 3.00 notes by FDU.

Were the SBC officers and directors further deterred from issuing 1.00, 2.00 and 3.00 notes by the competition of SBT alterations?

It sure would be great to find the bank's minute books during this period!  
david.

— Original Message —

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
**To:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**Sent:** Saturday, April 02, 2005 11:11 PM  
**Subject:** Re: Fw: State Bank at Camden revisited

Dear David:

I have asked the people you named if they had the alteration and they did not have it. I think the State Bank of Camden withdrew its \$2 and \$3 denomination notes in the 1825-6 period to avoid the problem after the Bank of Trenton collapsed.

If you know anyone who collects alterations that would be great. Shall I ask Haxby?  
Eric



Subj: **Fw: corrected draft of C4 article with answer**  
Date: 08/24/2005 10:28:55 A.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Eric, here is something you and I have corresponded about, that I revisited after seeing the NJ colonial paper sheets in the Ford sale. (As I may have told you, I bid in a partial double sheet of the 1780 issue, but didn't get any of the 1776 ones that are described in the attached article.

Whatcha think. Now's the time to pick it apart, before it gets into print. Your critiques are always more than welcome.  
david.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** David Gladfelter  
**To:** [sfmartin5@comcast.net](mailto:sfmartin5@comcast.net)  
**Cc:** [brian\\_coppers@hotmail.com](mailto:brian_coppers@hotmail.com) ; [rogersiboni@aol.com](mailto:rogersiboni@aol.com)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 24, 2005 11:24 AM  
**Subject:** corrected draft of C4 article with answer

Syd, I made the corrections and then tweaked the article some more. Attached is the latest draft, with the answer I worked out. Please scratch the first draft and use this instead. Whatcha think? You probably have questions I should address. Hope my arithmetic isn't too atrocious, I double checked myself with the calculator but there certainly could be some errors, hope it adds up.  
david.

Subj: (no subject)  
Date: 08/24/2005 5:29:12 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: EricNumis  
To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Dear David:

Please let me correct the message I sent you earlier today.

For the L 3 and L 6 sheet I forgot to include the two sets of two pressings needed in flat rotation before the flip over which flip over surface also requires four pressings. This makes a total of eight pressings for a sheet of 4 of the higher denomination notes. This assumes that the blue required a separate pressing and that red and black could be pressed on at the same time because they are in areas distant from one another and could be separately inked easily.

I do not see how all three colors could be printed at the same pressing as the blue usually seems slightly over the top of the red. Please let me know your thinking.

In other words the large sheet of red and black smaller denominations required at total of four pressings and a small sheet required a total of 8 pressings.

I still have no idea as to how the Pennsylvania issue of Oct. 1, 1773 red and black issue was printed as some of the individual letters are printed in both red and black and are perfectly registered on the many examples I have seen. I do not understand how the ink could be applied to one frame and feel it could only be applied practically to separate frames. Maybe you could guide me on this.

Please excuse me for replying to you in haste in the earlier missive today as I am working on too many projects at one time.

My best. Eric



**Subj:** Re: Printing of New Jersey Bills of 1776  
**Date:** 08/25/2005 6:46:53 A.M. Central Daylight Time  
**From:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**To:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

Thanks for catching the error about the extra £25,000. I reread the info in your book and it is very clear. I will fix the article.

Thanks also for the comment on inking the red and black sides separately for a single bicolor pressing. That would be very easy and efficient to do. The hinged swinging form is an intriguing idea also. Would such a form interlock with the flatbed form, i.e. just drop into it? If not, how would it work? Would the entire flatbed chase (independent of the centering pegs) also swing away (you mention a "first swinging form") when the blue form is swung into place? Is there some reference I could cite to mention such a mechanism, such as the Isaiah Thomas book which I have here? I will look in your introduction which has a lot of useful material and cite that if it's mentioned.

I ask myself, if the (blue) swinging form just dropped into place into the flatbed, then couldn't all 3 colors be printed at once? And if they could, wouldn't the red and blue forms never overlap? If they in fact overlapped (as they do), wouldn't that prove that they were printed by means of two pressings? These are questions I didn't raise before.

Although I am not aware of any surviving sheet or multiple containing a £6 bill, I do remember having seen £6 bills with traces of the £3 blue border at the top (the one in my collection doesn't show this). The £6s are almost always closely trimmed but when wide margins are found, they are at best on the sides and bottom, never the top. This may be worth mentioning because it shows that the £6s and the £3s were printed together on the same sheet as I have speculated. I don't recall seeing a £3 with traces of the £6 border at the bottom, but wide margin £3s can be found and are stunning to look at, such as the example you illustrate -- mine is fully equal to it.

May I forward your comments to the C4 editors?

Thanks  
david

----- Original Message -----

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

**To:** [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

**Sent:** Wednesday, August 24, 2005 3:21 PM

**Subject:** Printing of New Jersey Bills of 1776

Dear David:

Please give me more time to study your write up of the above matter as to printing.

In your draft I believe you should point out that the L 25,000 extra amount were specifically authorized as replacement for worn bills of prior issues. (See my book which should be clearer on the subject). There are so many unissued bills in uncirculated condition that perhaps that was what that extra amount was actually used for and held for.

I also want to point out that the number of pressings of the L 3 and L 6 (a total of four bills on a sheet) would only require the paper to be flipped once ( the same as the large sheet) and pressed twice on each side if the black and red ink were applied simultaneously because their areas are totally separated and could be separately inked. The blue ink would be applied separately and lastly from a hinged swinging form after the first swinging form was swung out of the way. This would always create perfect register. The large sheet has to be pressed twice on each side for each of the two colors I believe with similar hinged forms. Thus the L 3 and L 6 sheet would not be much more labor because the sheet could be handled and clipped up for drying much speedier than a large sheet but of course more bills are produced from the large sheet. You probably are aware of all this already.

Send me any new draft if you wish,      My best      Eric

Subj: **Re: (no subject)**  
 Date: 08/25/2005 8:26:21 A.M. Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

Let's assume that the chase is set up this way (may not have been, but it's a way that would work):

£3 face, red form, northwest corner

£6 face, red form, southwest corner (the £6 face is below the £3 in any event from observed examples)

£3 back, northeast corner

£6 back, southeast corner

First pressing: Red faces, black backs on side A

Second: Ditto on side B

Third: Blue faces on side A, that side is done

4th: Ditto on side B, whole sheet is done.

It would only take 4 pressings to do the sheet with both denominations.

However, it would take 8 pressings to do the sheet with only £3s, like Ford 10:4801, because you only have 2 forms, the face £3 and the back £3, and you wind up getting 4 full bills per sheet. I was wrong when I said 12, because I wasn't thinking about doing the red (or blue) face print simultaneously with the black back.

To summarize: 24 subject sheet, 4 pressings; 4-subject £3-only sheet, 8 pressings; 4-subject 2-denomination sheet, 4 pressings.

Does this make sense?

I looked in your color section at the 10/1/1773 PA issue. It is indeed intricate and would give counterfeiters fits. Much like the NJ (and 7 other states) guaranteed issue of 1780, also printed by Hall & Sellers, and the corresponding Continental Congress issues. This is pre-Gualtiero Giori technology so it has to have been done by separate frames. Was the technology for making a plate from moveable type then in existence, the way newspapers were printed in the 1960s when I worked for them? If so, it would be easy to say that a plate was made up and then cut into sections. I would defer to your expertise on this.

Thanks for including my article among the many projects you are working on.

Keep plugging.

david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Sent: Wednesday, August 24, 2005 6:29 PM

Subject: (no subject)

Dear David:

Please let me correct the message I sent you earlier today.

For the L 3 and L 6 sheet I forgot to include the two sets of two pressings needed in flat rotation before the flip over which flip over surface also requires four pressings. This makes a total of eight pressings for a sheet of 4 of the higher denomination notes. This assumes that the blue required a separate pressing and that red and black could be pressed on at the same time because they are in areas distant from one another and could be separately inked easily. I do not see how all three colors could be printed at the same pressing as the blue usually seems slightly over the top of the red. Please let me know your thinking. In other words the large sheet of red and black smaller denominations required at total of four pressings and a small sheet required a total of 8 pressings.

I still have no idea as to how the Pennsylvania issue of Oct. 1, 1773 red and black issue was printed as some of the individual letters are printed in both red and black and are perfectly registered on the many examples I have seen. I do not understand how the ink could be applied to one frame and feel it could



only be applied practically to separate frames. Maybe you could guide me on this.  
Please excuse me for replying to you in haste in the earlier missive today as I am working on too many projects at one time.  
My best. Eric

Subj: 1776 New Jersey L 3 and L 6 Notes  
Date: 08/27/2005 3:12:46 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: EricNumis  
To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Dear David:

I am glad my comment on the extra L 25,000 was useful.

As to my multicolor printing comments they are all theoretical and my feelings as to how it could be accomplished. I have been thinking about this for years. I will try to explain. For the small sheets of L 3 notes I think the paper was laid down horizontally in a controlled position on a flat surface. The type metal letters and insignia were locked in a frame by wood strips, etc. and mounted on an arm of a fixed horizontal rod on about the same level as the paper surface so that the frame could swing 180 degrees on a swivel on the rod over the top of the exposed paper. There could be two or three of them and one could swing in place for printing from one side, the second would print from the opposite side A third could print from a third side. One could be for one color and have the type and insignia for that color. The other would swing from the opposite side and have the type and insignia for the other color. The third could be for a third color or two colors might be put on one frame if the colors were far separated in position. They could be then be inked when faced upward and would print when turned face down on the paper.

Each swinging frame would have to be inked for each pressing. The paper would have to be horizontally rotated before each of the four or six impressions on one side of the paper. The printed side of the paper would have to be removed from the its bed and dried. When dry it would be reset in its bed for printing the blank side similarly. While drying was taking place printing on new paper or paper already printed on one side would continue during any wait.

How pressure was applied to the back of the swinging frame and the paper below it seems simple enough. In the above procedure the paper can be rotated and flipped easily and the inking could take place in a similar matter to inking a frame lying face up.

Whether L 3 and L 6 were printed together on the same sheet as you speculated it would not save any pressings as I see it because after you did all the L 6 and L 3 together you still had to print more L 3 because you needed more. You also would have printed only half of the number you would have printed if one denomination were done alone in a block of four.

Now think this over and tell me whether I am nuts or not.

I am completely unable to figure out how the October 1773 Pennsylvania pieces were printed unless it was the same way. The two color Continentals and the Guaranteed issues two color Continentals and the Guaranteed Issues of the States must have been cut of castings because no lettering was involved in the red color portions. Multiple castings were easily made from the same wood or copper block.

I hope my descriptive rendition of my ideas is comprehensible.

Thanks for listening. Eric



Subj: Re: 1776 New Jersey L 3 and L 6 Notes  
Date: 08/28/2005 1:02:01 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: dgladfelter@comcast.net  
To: EricNumis@aol.com

Dear Eric,

This morning I looked in several sources for support for your theory about the printing forms having been mounted on a swinging arm or rod.

Hixson's bio of Isaac Collins has a photograph of the wooden press and type case used by the printing house of Isaiah Thomas, Worcester, MA, then (and probably still) in the museum of the American Antiquarian Society. This press has a conventional flatbed with no other apparatus to hold a form or part thereof.

The web site [www.briarpress.org](http://www.briarpress.org) has among its staff members Elizabeth M. Harris, former curator of graphic arts at the Smithsonian Institution, of whom you may know as author of "The Art of Medal Engraving" published by Bird & Bull Press in 1991 and marketed by George Kolbe. Go to this web site and click on "Glossary." There you will find a number of printing terms including the parts of a printing press. I could not find anything there about a swinging arm or rod holding a form.

I also looked in Thomas, History of Printing in America second revised edition 1970, edited by M. A. McCorison. This edition makes only brief mention (pp. 35-36 and an extensive endnote at 40-41) of colonial era printing presses. Again, no mention of a swinging arm.

I also looked in Wroth's bio of Abel Buell published by Wesleyan University Press. This book credits Buell with setting up the first American type foundry and printing the first proof from American-made type in 1769. Again, I found nothing to support the swinging arm theory.

Until either you or I find something to support this theory, I would propose to go ahead with this brief article on Isaac Collins but mention your theory in a footnote.

Attached is the latest revision for your review and comment.

Sincerely,  
David

----- Original Message -----

From: EricNumis@aol.com

To: dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET

Sent: Saturday, August 27, 2005 4:12 PM

Subject: 1776 New Jersey L 3 and L 6 Notes

Dear David:

I am glad my comment on the extra L 25,000 was useful.

As to my multicolor printing comments they are all theoretical and my feelings as to how it could be accomplished. I have been thinking about this for years. I will try to explain.

For the small sheets of L 3 notes I think the paper was laid down horizontally in a controlled position on a flat surface. The type metal letters and insignia were locked in a frame by wood strips, etc. and mounted on an arm of a fixed horizontal rod on about the same level as the paper surface so that the frame could swing 180 degrees on a swivel on the rod over the top of the exposed paper. There could be two or three of them and one could swing in place for printing from one side, the second would print from the opposite side A third could print from a third side. One could be for one color and have the type and insignia for that color. The other would swing from the opposite side and have the type and insignia for the other color. The third could be for a third color or two colors might be put on one frame if the colors were far separated in position. They could be then be inked when faced upward and would print when turned face down on the paper.

Each swinging frame would have to be inked for each pressing. The paper would have to be horizontally rotated before each of the four or six impressions on one side of the paper. The printed side of the paper would have to be removed from the its bed and

Sunday, August 28, 2005 America Online: EricNumis

dried. When dry it would be reset in its bed for printing the blank side similarly. While drying was taking place printing on new paper or paper already printed on one side would continue during any wait.

How pressure was applied to the back of the swinging frame and the paper below it seems simple enough. In the above procedure the paper can be rotated and flipped easily and the inking could take place in a similar matter to inking a frame lying face up.

Whether L 3 and L 6 were printed together on the same sheet as you speculated it would not save any pressings as I see it because after you did all the L 6 and L 3 together you still had to print more L 3 because you needed more. You also would have printed only half of the number you would have printed if one denomination were done alone in a block of four.

Now think this over and tell me whether I am nuts or not.

I am completely unable to figure out how the October 1773 Pennsylvania pieces were printed unless it was the same way. The two color Continentals and the Guaranteed issues two color Continentals and the Guaranteed Issues of the States must have been cut of castings because no lettering was involved in the red color portions. Multiple castings were easily made from the same wood or copper block.

I hope my descriptive rendition of my ideas is comprehensible.

Thanks for listening. Eric



Subj: **Fine tuning**  
Date: 08/29/2005 7:36:23 A.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

This version after about an hour of tinkering should be a little clearer than yesterday's. I put your thoughts on the swinging arm into fn. 10 at the end. You are onto something, Eric. Are you familiar with the 1824-dated E. & C. Starr printers sample note from New York City? It uses similar technology (possibly British, I can't remember where I got that idea) 50 years later in time. I can scan the Starr note and mail it to you if interested -- I don't have a way to email it.

If this version of the "puzzle" makes sense I will send it to Syd Martin and drive him crazy with yet another correction. Thereafter I will give it a rest. I am glad to get it out of my system after 5 years of turning it over and over in my mind. Between us I doubt that anyone is going to try to solve the puzzle, I will be happy if they just read about it.

david.

Monday, August 29, 2005 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **Swinging arm**  
Date: 08/29/2005 12:40:03 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [EricNumis](#)  
To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Dear David:

All will be calm. I am glad to clarify what I theorized to try to show it is real and practical and not dreamland. I appreciate your comments and your careful study of the problems. You know more about the literature than I do.

When I used "rod" and "arm" I was trying to simplify rather than detailing actuality. I should have used specifics with you. By rod I might have used "hinge pin". By "arm" I might have used "like a platen board".

There is nothing really different from 18th century practices in my theory. Remember this procedure was to prevent counterfeiting and some technicalities were kept secret. Franklin kept his nature printing process so secret that the British never learned about it but rediscovered a similar process over a century later.

The colonial printers could have handled three colors on a small sheet by using one or more small "hand bill" presses and then they would have had to place the paper with proper registration on an inked typeface facing up, press the paper against the inked type, dry the printed item, rotate the paper, print again, dry the paper, move the paper from press to press if more than one, turn the paper over, etc. This would be a very substantial amount of work. It could be done on one press by changing the type face for each color printed as two separate colors on one type face might be a nuisance.

The normal large printing press would also have the type facing up. The paper could be laid by hand on top of the type face using spindle pins for registration. A hinged platen was swung over the top of the type. Pressure of some kind (screw or roller) would be applied. The printed paper would be taken off for drying before the other side was printed. The ink would be reapplied to the type face by dabber or roller after each impression. If a second color was to be applied to other parts of the sheet it would have to be done as a separate printing with careful registration.

For a small complex multicolor printing you could reverse the position of the type face as any large typeface frame would be too heavy to move. For a small type face you could have the type face on the platen and place the paper in a flat position on the bed. The type face could be inked while in a flat position and swung on hinges 180 degrees over onto the top of the paper. You could have a separate hinged platen for each design coming from a different 90 degree angle. Then rotating the paper or turning it over would be simpler. You could gain drying time while inking the next type face. You would eliminate most smearing problems because the printed surface would be face up after the ink was applied and pressed on. In other words all that is being done is switching the position of the type from facing upward on the bed to placing the type face on the swinging platen. Those printers were knowledgeable and wanted to save labor as much as possible and do an outstanding job.

Do you know of any three color printing on one surface in Colonial America other than the L 3 and L 6 New Jersey paper money sheets?

This is the theory I am proposing and I feel it could have been applied using entirely what was then known.



If there are some new thoughts here that may help. If more explanation is needed please let me know. If you disagree on any statements I am receptive. I can change my mind in a jiffy as I am so flexible I might have the bends.

Your friend.

Eric

Subj: **Re: Swinging arm**  
 Date: 08/29/2005 6:53:59 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

Thanks for the clarification, I had misunderstood you in thinking that the moveable form actually fitted into the upward-facing bed itself, similar to the "drop-in" dies used by billiard token makers in the 19th century.

I have rewritten footnote 10 to hopefully better express your idea. Please see if I am understanding you correctly.

[10] Eric Newman postulates that as a security measure as well as an economical one, Collins could mounted one of the color printing forms on the hinged platen of the press, applied ink to it, and printed color on the top side of the paper while the black form (and possibly one of the other color forms) simultaneously printing the bottom side of the paper. After drying of the paper, it would be reversed, fed into the press and this process repeated, accomplishing the multicolor printing in two passes through the press. Like Franklin's nature printing on colonial bills of credit, this process would have been kept secret so as to prevent counterfeiters. Newman believes that such a process may have been used in the printing of the October 1773 Pennsylvania issue, or in any or all of the intricate bicolor U.S.-guaranteed bills of credit issued in 1776 by the states of MA, MD, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI and VA, or in the 14<sup>th</sup> January 1779 issue of Continental currency, all of which were printed by the firm of Hall and Sellers, Philadelphia. Personal correspondence with Newman in August 2005 (for which I thank him). It is an ingenious and entirely plausible theory. I'm not persuaded, however, that Collins used it, because of the observed overlapping of colors in his work as mentioned in footnote 7. In contrast, there is no overlapping of colors on the Hall and Sellers bills. Further discussion of this hypothetical process must be left for future research.

OK? If not please feel free to edit as you see fit, and I will put it back in the article.

You ask about three color printing on the £3 and £6 bills. Actually only two colors, the red and blue, were used in combination because the black color was on the back. All New Jersey denominations from 1756 to 1776 had two color faces, usually red and black but sometimes red and blue. The 1756 and 1757 green backs, the 1758 brown back and the 1762, 1763 and 1764 blue and red face prints were all 3 color but not on the same surface.

Somehow I have managed to run this message off the page to the right. I didn't do it deliberately. Computers sometimes obey only themselves.

Thanks again. I consider you not only a friend but mentor par excellence.

David.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)  
 Sent: Monday, August 29, 2005 1:40 PM  
 Subject: Swinging arm

Dear David:

All will be calm. I am glad to clarify what I theorized to try to show it is real and practical and

Tuesday, August 30, 2005 America Online: EricNumis

Date: 08/30/2005 9:23:56 A.M. Central Daylight Time  
 From: [stuartlewine@comcast.net](mailto:stuartlewine@comcast.net)



not dreamland. I appreciate your comments and your careful study of the problems. You know more about the literature than I do.

When I used "rod" and "arm" I was trying to simplify rather than detailing actuality. I should have used specifics with you. By rod I might have used "hinge pin". By "arm" I might have used "like a platen board".

There is nothing really different from 18th century practices in my theory. Remember this procedure was to prevent counterfeiting and some technicalities were kept secret. Franklin kept his nature printing process so secret that the British never learned about it but rediscovered a similar process over a century later.

The colonial printers could have handled three colors on a small sheet by using one or more small "hand bill" presses and then they would have had to place the paper with proper registration on an inked typeface facing up, press the paper against the inked type, dry the printed item, rotate the paper, print again, dry the paper, move the paper from press to press if more than one, turn the paper over, etc. This would be a very substantial amount of work. It could be done on one press by changing the type face for each color printed as two separate colors on one type face might be a nuisance.

The normal large printing press would also have the type facing up. The paper could be laid by hand on top of the type face using spindle pins for registration. A hinged platen was swung over the top of the type. Pressure of some kind (screw or roller) would be applied. The printed paper would be taken off for drying before the other side was printed. The ink would be reapplied to the type face by dabber or roller after each impression. If a second color was to be applied to other parts of the sheet it would have to be done as a separate printing with careful registration.

For a small complex multicolor printing you could reverse the position of the type face as any large typeface frame would be too heavy to move. For a small type face you could have the type face on the platen and place the paper in a flat position on the bed. The type face could be inked while in a flat position and swung on hinges 180 degrees over onto the top of the paper. You could have a separate hinged platen for each design coming from a different 90 degree angle. Then rotating the paper or turning it over would be simpler. You could gain drying time while inking the next type face. You would eliminate most smearing problems because the printed surface would be face up after the ink was applied and pressed on.

In other words all that is being done is switching the position of the type from facing upward on the bed to placing the type face on the swinging platen. Those printers were knowledgeable and wanted to save labor as much as possible and do an outstanding job. Do you know of any three color printing on one surface in Colonial America other than the L 3 and L 6 New Jersey paper money sheets?

This is the theory I am proposing and I feel it could have been applied using entirely what was then known.

If there are some new thoughts here that may help. If more explanation is needed please let me know. If you disagree on any statements I am receptive. I can change my mind in a jiffy as I am so flexible I might have the bends.

Your friend.

Eric

*almost final*

Corrected draft 8-29-05

## ISAAC COLLINS'S PUZZLE

David D. Gladfelter

Assume that you are Isaac Collins, the King's Printer in the Colony, soon to be State, of New-Jersey. The time is March, 1776, and the agents of King George III, after nearly eight years of delay, have at long last granted royal approval to the colonial legislature's authorization to print the 25<sup>th</sup> issue of New-Jersey bills of credit. The authorization calls for printing of £100,000 worth of new bills and an additional £25,000 for replacement of worn bills.<sup>1</sup> The Revolution is barely three months away and a new Provincial Congress answerable to the public has just been elected.<sup>2</sup> You have the contract by royal commission and need not prepare a competitive bid, but you have Yankee frugality and this is only your second experience with such a job.

The specifications are laid out for you, including the denominations into which the issue is to be divided and the number of bills required to be printed of each denomination. You are to print and deliver 81,250 bills of the 1-shilling denomination, 62,500 of the 18-pence, 50,000 of the 3s, 37,500 each of the 6s and 12s, 25,000 of the 15s and 12,500 of the 30s. Each of these seven denominations is to have face designs printed in red and black. In addition, you are to print and deliver 6,250 bills of the £3 denomination and 3,125 of the £6 denomination with face designs printed in red and blue, coincidentally, the colors soon to be adopted by our new nation. The nature printed backs of all denominations are to be in black.

---

<sup>1</sup> Eric P. Newman, The Early Paper Money of America, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. (Iola, 1997), p. 256.

<sup>2</sup> "At this time, during the awkward change in governments, there were two distinct legislative powers in New Jersey, both claiming and exercising power, with several members of one being also members of the other. As legal printer to the King, Collins continued to abide by the conditions of his commission. As printer to the elected Assembly also, he was obligated to serve the public. Therefore, in name only he was printer to King George. Collins and his workmen were close witnesses to the Revolution as it evolved in print. We can imagine, for example, the printing shop in the closing months of 1775 and the early months of 1776: type being composed for the 'ordinances' of the Provincial Congress simultaneously with impressions being made of the 'laws' of the old Assembly." Richard F. Hixson, Isaac Collins, a Quaker Printer in 18<sup>th</sup> Century America (New Brunswick, 1968), pp. 50-51.



How, Mr. Collins, do you fulfill this contract, using the least possible amount of time, labor and materials?

The real Isaac Collins had to figure out the answer from scratch, but you as his modern-day surrogate have some clues to follow. They are:

- You know the sheet structure chosen by Collins for the seven lowest (red and black face) denominations. It is a double pane sheet of 24 subjects, printed each side with the backs of the left pane adjacent to the faces of the right pane, the individual bills lined up in two columns of six subjects each, with two guide holes in the margins between the panes which go over pegs in the printing chase so as to line up the 24 subjects on the sheet when the other side is printed.<sup>3</sup>

- You know that Collins changed the lineup of subjects on the foregoing sheet at least once, and you know what those different lineups were.<sup>4</sup>

- As for the two red and blue face denominations, the £3 and £6 (neither of which have plate letters), you know that Collins printed them separately from the other seven, and that at least some of the £3 denomination bills were printed from a single form in 4-subject sheets with adjacent faces and backs and vertical margin guide holes.<sup>5</sup> You know that only a single face form

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<sup>3</sup> At least one such 24-subject sheet of the March 25, 1776 issue of New Jersey bills of credit survives today. Ford 6:541 (illustrated in the catalog). This double pane sheet now belongs to a New Jersey collector. The 18<sup>th</sup> century practice of using guide holes and pegs on a flat bed letterpress to line up 2-sided printed matter can be seen today in the print shop at Colonial Williamsburg.

<sup>4</sup> At least one 12-subject pane of the foregoing issue, with two of the subjects differing from those on the panes of Ford 6:541, survives today. Jacob Spiro sale (H.M.F. Schulman, March 18, 1955, lot 1232), now owned by a different New Jersey collector. The lineups are given in Newman, *op. cit.*, p. 459, and are as follows:

Ford sheet, left column, 3s plate letter B, 6s B, 18d B, 15s (no plate letter), 1s A, 30s; right column, 3s A, 12s B, 18d C, 18d A, 1s B, 1s C.

Spiro pane, same as above except that the bottom position bill in the left column is the 6s plate letter A instead of the 30s, and the 4<sup>th</sup> position bill in the right column is the 12s A instead of the 18d A.

At present, it is not known which of the sheet structures, Ford or Spiro, was printed first. It is theoretically possible to make such a determination from such evidence as broken type or cuts, or by the miraculous future discovery of some contemporaneous shop record.

<sup>5</sup> At least one such 4-subject sheet of the £3 denomination of the foregoing issue survives today. Ford 10:4801 (illustrated in black and white and in color in the catalog). Cited in Newman, *idem*.

(and likely a single back form as well) were used, not only because of the lack of plate letters, but also because the identical error “Reign” with umlaut instead of dot over the “i”, appearing on every £3 bill of this issue.<sup>6</sup>

- You know that some of the individual £6 bills show, at the top, traces of the blue border used on the £3 bills.<sup>7</sup>

Because no one knows for certain how Collins fulfilled the contract, there may well be more than one possible answer to the puzzle. One such answer, consistent with the facts given above, appears on page \_\_\_\_.

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<sup>6</sup> Newman, *op. cit.*, p. 256 (illustrated). The printing of each of these small sheets required twice as much work as the printing of each of the large 24-subject sheets. Each 4-subject sheet had to be passed over the red form twice on each side, as well as over the blue form and the black form twice on each side. Because the black and red forms were well separated on the sheet, they were probably inked separately and the red and black colors printed simultaneously; this assumption is confirmed by the traces of red ink frequently showing on the black backs of the £3 and £6 denominations, but not on those of the lower denominations. The blue ink was clearly applied after the red, in a separate inking and printing operation, as the blue border color frequently overlaps the red central color. Such an operation would require 8 passes per 4-subject sheet, whereas the 24-subject sheets required only one pass over the black chase and one over the red on each side for a total of 4 passes per sheet. Apparently Collins thought it would be more work to make multiple forms for the £3 and £6 denominations than to print repeatedly from a single form. Personal correspondence with E.P. Newman, August, 2005.

<sup>7</sup> E.g. Ford 10:4767 (illustrated in black and white and in color in the catalog). This denomination, only, of the 25th issue has the signature RITTENHOUSE in the left end red cut, indicating a subcontract by Collins to [David] Rittenhouse for this cut and possibly others used in the currency printing contract.



Subj: **Re: Latest draft of Collina article for C4 Newsletter**  
Date: 08/30/2005 5:12:45 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: EricNumis  
To: dgladfelter@comcast.net

Dear David:

A quick suggestion for a change in your latest draft.

The use of the umlat over Reign was probably used as an anti-counterfeiting device because a counterfeiting printer might not have the German type available and think a period was intended and proper. It was not an error in my opinion. Maryland, North Carolina, etc. bills had similar pretended errors.

Eric

Subj: **Re: Latest draft of Collina article for C4 Newsletter**  
Date: 08/30/2005 5:55:07 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

You may be right; there are similar secret marks on some tokens. Whether intentional or not, it is still an error, and I don't want to confuse Syd with yet another change. Why not send in a letter pointing this out? It would also get people to read the article; it's a little out of the ordinary for the Colonial COIN Collectors Club although articles on colonial paper money have run before, including a good one by the late Doug Ball. david.

—— Original Message ——

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
Sent: Tuesday, August 30, 2005 6:12 PM  
Subject: Re: Latest draft of Collina article for C4 Newsletter

Dear David:

A quick suggestion for a change in your latest draft.

The use of the umlat over Reign was probably used as an anti-counterfeiting device because a counterfeiting printer might not have the German type available and think a period was intended and proper. It was not an error in my opinion. Maryland, North Carolina, etc. bills had similar pretended errors. Eric

*Jim Ruth*  
*1-310 476 4966*



Subj: **Fw: Siboni writeup**  
Date: 10/13/2005 9:15:53 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Eric, you may have heard that Roger Siboni and his wife have a lovely house at the Jersey Shore, where he has hosted beach parties for fellow Colonial collectors. Everyone brings one or more show and tell items; mine was the John Peter Zenger invoice we have corresponded about. Roger Moore is publishing "proceedings" of this gathering and asked me to write something about the invoice. Here it is FYI. In due course I will send you an expanded draft for your review, comment, further development, etc. Hopefully Gary Trudgen would consider it for CNL. Whatcha think.

By the way, Roger S. and Jack Howes are progressing very nicely on their book on New Jersey coppers. They had a draft to show people. The photos alone, enlarged and in color, are superb. It will incorporate the condition census that John Griffie and Rayu Williams started.

Best wishes,

david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [David Gladfelter](#)  
To: [Roger Moore](#)  
Cc: [David Menchell](#)  
Sent: Thursday, October 13, 2005 5:42 PM  
Subject: Siboni writeup

Promised draft is attached. Hope it's what you wanted. david.

## JOHN PETER ZENGER'S NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC CONNECTION

David D. Gladfelter, NLG

*Handwritten: "New York City"*  
John Peter Zenger, the *Handwritten: "patriot"* patriot printer and fearless publisher of the New-York Weekly Journal in the 1730s, is best known for having established the legal principle that truth is a defense to a suit for libel. As a result of his scathing exposés of the corrupt administration of New York's Royal Governor, William Cosby, Zenger was charged with criminal libel and tried in 1735 before a jury in City Hall, then located at Wall and Nassau Streets where Federal Hall now stands. He was represented by Andrew Hamilton, who argued that Zenger's cause was "not [that] of a poor printer, nor of New York alone, which you are trying ... [but] the cause of liberty ... ". Zenger admitted that he had published the offensive statements, but claimed that they were true, and that as a free man he had the right to criticize the government. *Handwritten: "and the truth"* Hamilton argued that his client could not be convicted of libel for telling the truth. The jury's verdict of acquittal was independent of the British law of the day, and set the cornerstone of *Handwritten: "our"* our cherished freedom of the press.

It is known that among Zenger's printing contracts was the December 10, 1737 issue of New York bills of credit. See Eric P. Newman, The Early Paper Money of America, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. (Iola, Krause Publications, 1997), page 275. It is also known that after his trial, Zenger returned to his shop and received some contracts for official printing for the colonies of New York and New Jersey. But until the recent discovery of a single page invoice for "engraving two Coats of Arms and blocking the same for the New Jersey Money," it was not known that the illustrious Zenger had a numismatic connection to New Jersey. This invoice, written by Andrew Bradford and submitted to the "Province of New Jersey, Dr. [debtor]", was for £2/10/0, or as then written, "2:10:0" (two pounds, ten shillings). *Handwritten: "for decorative items"*

*Handwritten: "New Jersey"*  
If Zenger was Bradford's subcontractor, it could only have been for the printing of New Jersey's 6<sup>th</sup> issue of bills of credit, dated March 25, 1733, prior to Zenger's trial. This was the only issue printed by Andrew Bradford, according to Newman, *op. cit.*, page 246. Only two surviving examples of this issue are known to me. By far the finer is Ford 3:685, the Newman Plate *Handwritten: "specimen"* specimen, illustrated in color and black and white in the catalog, hammered down cheap at \$15,000. (not to me unfortunately).

The Bradford invoice, shown at Roger Siboni's "Beach Party II", is a fugitive from the New Jersey public records, *Handwritten: "probably"* probably thrown out many years ago but rescued. It surfaced in a box of miscellaneous old documents in a Bowers sale some years ago and was purchased by Tony Terranova who donated it to the ANS Library benefit auction at the Pittsburgh ANA *Handwritten: "last summer"* last summer. It was bid in by yours truly and will not go back to the public records - *Handwritten: "they had their chance"* they had their chance. It is destined for the ANS collections.

*Handwritten: "offered it in 2004 -"*  
*Handwritten: "possibly blocking was mounting the type metal cast of the wood cut into a wood block which would be placed in the chase with the type -"*



Subj: **Fw: Siboni writeup**  
Date: 10/13/2005 9:15:53 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

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david.

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**To:** Roger Moore  
**Cc:** David Menchell  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 13, 2005 5:42 PM  
**Subject:** Siboni writeup

Promised draft is attached. Hope it's what you wanted. david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Sent: Friday, February 17, 2006 2:35 PM

Subject: Your assistance.

Dear David:

I know you are thriving because of the amount of publicity you receive from the bubbling of your prolific noodle.

Krause has just agreed to put out a 5th edition of my The Early Paper Money of America. This is probably caused by the Ford material auction prices and the renewed enthusiasm in the field.

I am wondering if you would be nice enough to suggest improvements and corrections, particularly in the New Jersey section and the New Jersey sheet structure section in which you have done so much research. You are free to make other suggestions as well but I do not wish to burden you. With your permission I would acknowledge your participation and I want also wish to be sure that everything you have written on the subject is included in the references to be added.

My new money museum on the Campus of Washington University here is half finished and I am working hard on its completion.

My best to you. Eric



Subj: **Fw: Your assistance.**  
 Date: 03/23/2006 8:36:08 P.M. Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Forgot to mention the following:

Page 32, General References – add Isaiah Thomas, The History of Printing in America, ed. Marcus A. McCorison (New York, Weathervane Books, 1970).

Page 459, Sheet Structure. Both of the 03/25/76 should be followed by the code (B). I do believe that some of the £3 and £6 bills of that issue were printed together but not having seen a full (or cut) sheet of them, it's best not to mention it.

Sorry about that,  
 david.

— Original Message —

From: David Gladfelter  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2006 9:14 PM  
 Subject: Re: Your assistance.

Dear Eric,

There isn't need of much change, you've covered the subject so thoroughly. Most of what I've noticed, we have already corresponded about. Here are my suggestions:

Page 244 – Would it be possible to get an illustration of the counterfeit £5 bill of July 1, 1709? *None known.*

Page 246 – You may want to mention John Peter Zenger, Bishop Roberts and Thomas Leech as Andrew Bradford's subcontractors on the March 25, 1733 issue. I took Bradford's invoice to a collectors meeting hosted by Roger Siboni last summer and wrote a short description of it (attached) More is to be said of course.

Page 251 – the face of the £6 October 20, 1758 is in red and black, same as the 30s and £3. ✓

Page 253 – the scrip note (ex-Dupont) appears to be signed by Samuel How and Richard Smith and is dated March 20, 1764. ✓

Page 254 – add the new Hibernia Furnace 3s note dated November 1, 1768 – I previously sent you a photocopy. If it's not adequate you may borrow the note to scan or photocopy it. ✓

Page 256 – you might want to mention that the "r" in "reign" may be a printer's hidden security mark. ✓

260 Page 280 – several notes are known with the signature of James Ewing, e.g. Dupont 2157 (12s), 2158 (15s), Smythe 168:1245 (another 15s). Do your records show that he was an authorized signer, along with Maskell Ewing? If not, may I check the colonial laws for you?

260 Page 280 – Could you illustrate the Burlington Nail Manufactory note? It was lot 2160 in the Dupont sale and was plated. Correct "Little" to "Litle". ✓

262 Page 282 – add .02 denomination for Society for Establishing ... and correct spelling of Paterson. ✓

262 Page 282 – illustration needed of W. & R. Colfax note. *Have none*

263 Page 283 – I have a 2d example with the signature of James Van Deusen, Treasurer and if you would like to use it, will either photocopy it for you or let you borrow it. It's the only signed example I'm aware of. *get it.* ✓

New Jersey References:

You may want to add the biographies of John Hart and Shepard Kollock by Cleon E. Hammond and John R. Anderson, respectively. I can send them to you for review. The Spiro article on Isaac Collins is very brief and could be deleted to save space.

Will forward prior correspondence that is still on my hard drive.

Stay well.

David.

— Original Message —

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)  
 Sent: Friday, February 17, 2006 2:35 PM  
 Subject: Your assistance.

Dear David:

Friday, March 24, 2006 America Online: EricNumis

Tuesday, May 30, 2006 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **Re: watermarks**  
 Date: 05/30/2006 1:18:49 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
 From: EricNumis  
 To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Dear David:

I have been in New York City to help celebrate my grandson's wedding. He is a PhD from MIT in philosophy and his bride is a PhD from Columbia University in clinical psychology. I do not know what either is talking about. They are going to the Maldiv Islands for their honeymoon. I commented that with two more doctors in the family there was still no doctor to cure me .

This caused the delay in my response.

As to your specific question about the color images of the watermarks we laid the bills on a glass plate, put a light under the glass shining upwards, had a small amount of light shining on the face of the bill, adjusted the lights so we could see the watermarks as clearly as possible and still see the face design. It may be helpful to put a mask around the perimeter of the bill.

You should be successful as you are dealing with thinner paper than I was.

Good Luck. My best to you. Eric

Dear Eric,  
 For a change, I have a numismatic question to ask you.  
 On page 56 of the Early Paper Money, 4th edition, you have some excellent photographs of watermarked notes on which the watermarks stand out very boldly. How did you do this? Did you have to soak the notes in water? Wouldn't that harm them?  
 The reason I ask is that I am doing a short article about discovering a genuine example of a bank note previously known only as a counterfeit. What clinched the attribution as genuine was finding a watermark on the paper, then reading in the bank history that the issue had been printed on watermarked paper. If there's a safe way to illustrate the watermark, I would like to do it.  
 Hope to hear from you. Best of health and well being.  
 david.

Subj: **watermarks**  
 Date: 05/24/2006 1:44:50 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Tuesday, May 30, 2006 America Online: EricNumis



Subj: **Re: New Jersey Colonial suggestions**  
Date: 06/09/2004 7:21:24 AM Central Daylight Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

I too am curious about what the legislation says. You will find out "in due course" as lawyers like to say.

No rush about the 1758 bill. I am revising the catalog I keep of my own collection to include the items obtained from the Ford sale. As you know, he had single examples of both the 1724 and 1733 issues. These seem to be the only issues of the first seven called for by the legislation (1709, 1711, 1716/17, 1724, 1728, 1733 and 1737) of which examples survive today. In fact, you expressly state that no examples of the 1728 and 1737 issues are known. What about the first three issues? Apparently the 1709 bills were counterfeited; do any of these counterfeits exist today? Were they of the same "tall" design used in 1724? Are any genuine 1724s known, or only the counterfeits? The 1733 issue is apparently extremely rare. I have thus far encountered only two: Ford's gorgeous example (the Newman plate bill) and Dupont's.

I just noticed something. The successive 1724, 1728, 1733 and 1737 New Jersey issues are all dated March 25. That was the date the new year began under the old calendar, which changed about 1752 and dropped some days in the month of September. Thus the issue dated March 25, 1776 would just be a coincidence.

More later. Stay well,  
David.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
Sent: Tuesday, June 08, 2004 4:16 PM  
Subject: New Jersey Colonial suggestions

Dear David:

I am most appreciative of your suggestions as to improvements for The Early Paper Money of America as to New Jersey. If there were people like you in every colony I could relax. I am glad to make any corrections and additions because the aim is toward accuracy.

I still have no idea as to whether the Krause successor will do a 5th edition but I will hope that the recent sales of such material will stimulate it.

There is no rush about determining whether there were one or two Ewings signing the 1786 New Jersey issue but the next time you look at the Acts it would be nice to know what the text says.

The image of the 1758 bill will not be forgotten.

My best. Eric

Subj: **Re: Your assistance.**  
 Date: 03/23/2006 8:15:03 P.M. Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

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Will forward prior correspondence that is still on my hard drive.

Stay well.

David.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Sent: Friday, February 17, 2006 2:35 PM

Subject: Your assistance.

Dear David:

I know you are thriving because of the amount of publicity you receive from the bubbling of your prolific noodle.

Krause has just agreed to put out a 5th edition of my The Early Paper Money of America. This is probably caused by the Ford material auction prices and the renewed enthusiasm in the field.

I am wondering if you would be nice enough to suggest improvements and corrections, particularly in the New Jersey section and the New Jersey sheet structure section in which you have done so much research. You are free to make other suggestions as well but I do not wish to burden you. With your permission I would acknowledge your participation and I want also wish to be sure that everything you have written on the subject is included in the references to be added.



My new money museum on the Campus of Washington University here is half finished and I am working hard on its completion.

My best to you.      Eric

Subj: **Re: watermarks**  
Date: 05/30/2006 7:26:06 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Eric, I never would have thought of that. Will give it a try.

Congratulations to your extended family of overachievers. We only have one doctorate in our family and that is Valerie. My law degree is called a J. D. (diploma inflation you can be sure). Nobody ever calls attorneys "doctor" around here. david.

— Original Message —

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
**To:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 30, 2006 2:18 PM  
**Subject:** Re: watermarks

Dear David:

I have been in New York City to help celebrate my grandson's wedding. He is a PhD from MIT in philosophy and his bride is a PhD from Columbia University in clinical psychology. I do not know what either is talking about. They are going to the Maldive Islands for their honeymoon. I commented that with two more doctors in the family there was still no doctor to cure me .

This caused the delay in my response.

As to your specific question about the color images of the watermarks we laid the bills on a glass plate, put a light under the glass shining upwards, had a small amount of light shining on the face of the bill, adjusted the lights so we could see the watermarks as clearly as possible and still see the face design. It may be helpful to put a mask around the perimeter of the bill. You should be successful as you are dealing with thinner paper than I was.

Good Luck. My best to you. Eric



Subj: **Hibernia Furnace**  
Date: 06/11/2006 12:35:29 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: EricNumis  
To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Dear David:

As you suggested I am entering as a separate issue the 1768 Hibernia Furnace scrip. You sent me a normal size photocopy of your unique piece and a double size one. The double size one is much clearer than the normal size one. I want to use a normal size one in the book.

I know I can try to reduce the larger one but something is always lost. The note is difficult enough to read so I want it as clear as possible. Would you be kind enough to send me a new image of the piece in normal size? The photocopier on my fax machine does beautiful work on its slow speed print in color or black and white. There is no need for a photograph.

I will be appreciative. Eric

Subj: (no subject)  
Date: 06/11/2006 2:29:57 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: EricNumis  
To: [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

Dear David:

In your 3/23/06 message you mentioned Maskell Ewing and James Ewing to help with my page 260. You offered to check the records,

It is possible that James Ewing was a family member and was helping out in signing bills as we do have the genuine signature of Maskell on bills.. It is also possible that I missed the name James because of the same last name (Ewing) as Maskell. Would you be nice enough to check this out for me to see if both were authorized?

I really appreciate your help as I find that accuracy is so needed and so hard to reproduce. Eric

You suggested using the image of your signed note on page 263. I will be glad to do that if you send a nice photocopy of yours (both sides).

Thanks. Eric





**Subj:** Re: (no subject)  
**Date:** 06/14/2006 8:08:27 A.M. Central Daylight Time  
**From:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**To:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

We were away for a few days — Valerie getting her Raymond James Financial Services continuing education and I as the accompanying spouse. The conference was in Newport, RI, playground of the rich and famous and site of much colonial era history. While there I learned something about the Rhode Island Ship Token, which the locals probably have known all along. I learned this while looking at the Auchincloss map of the island in Narragansett Bay of which Newport is a part. This island is shaped something like a bell and resembles the shape of the island on the token. On the map it was labeled "Rhode Island" and the surrounding mainland "Providence Plantations." Apparently in colonial times the name Rhode Island referred just to the actual island. The shape of the state today is rather boxy and not at all bell shaped. Until now I had no idea what the bell shape on the token referred to.

It will be an easy job to check the colonial records for the authorized signatures. When you did your research, did you find the authorized signers' names in the legislation itself or elsewhere? If elsewhere, what source?

I will put the requested illustration in the mail to you along with that of the new Hibernia Furnace note. I just emailed you a scan of this note which I can also print out and send — not sure if it will be the right size.

Keep plugging away at the 5th edition. We are all looking forward to seeing it.

Sincerely,  
david.

—— Original Message ——

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
**To:** [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 11, 2006 3:29 PM  
**Subject:** (no subject)

Dear David:

In your 3/23/06 message you mentioned Maskell Ewing and James Ewing to help with my page 260. You offered to check the records,

It is possible that James Ewing was a family member and was helping out in signing bills as we do have the genuine signature of Maskell on bills.. It is also possible that I missed the name James because of the same last name (Ewing) as Maskell. Would you be nice enough to check this out for me to see if both were authorized?

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Thanks. Eric

**Subj:** Re: (no subject)  
**Date:** 06/23/2006 5:01:34 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
**From:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**To:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

Went to Trenton today to file an Appellate Division case so had a chance to visit the State Law Library and look at the act authorizing the 1786 bills. It is Chapter CXLV (145) of the early statehood laws. I found the answer to your question. The four men you name in your book, and only those four, were authorized to sign the bills by § 3 of the act. However, § 6 provides that if any of the four "shall deny, refuse or otherwise be disabled from performing the Duties enjoined by this Act, then James Ewing is hereby appointed a Signer" in his place. James Ewing's signature does appear on the actual notes so one of the original signers apparently did become disqualified (or never qualified in the first place). I don't know which one. I think it would suffice to add the following (or words to this effect): "James Ewing was appointed as an alternate signer; bills are known with his signature."

Section 8 of the act sets up loan offices in every county. I was surprised to see this because I was under the impression that New Jersey had loan offices pretty much throughout the entire bill issuing period. The act has extensive procedures for operation of the loan offices, 46 §§ in all. I did not read or copy the act but could do so if it would interest you.

I will send you a photocopy of the Van Deursen note along with a short report of it that I sent to Gary Trudgen for CNL. david.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
**To:** [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 11, 2006 3:29 PM  
**Subject:** (no subject)

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Thanks. Eric



**David**

---

**From:** "David Gladfelter" <dgladfelter@comcast.net>  
**To:** <EricNumis@aol.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 29, 2006 12:51 PM  
**Subject:** Re: Hibernia Furnace and City of New Brunswick illustrations

Dear Eric,

Hope the work on the 5th edition is going smoothly. As you requested, I'm enclosing, with the paper copy of this transmittal, what should be better photocopies of the two bills you were interested in. Also, I made a markup of the Hibernia Furnace bill by cutting and positioning a photocopy and then writing on the photocopy, to attempt to show what you would see if the two halves were teased apart. (I haven't done this with the actual bill because it's not necessary – you can tell what's on the hidden part of the bill from what's on the parts you can see).

I hope these photocopies are adequate. If not, let me know, I will get the bills and make new copies for you.

david.

— Original Message —

**From:** EricNumis@aol.com  
**To:** dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 11, 2006 1:35 PM  
**Subject:** Hibernia Furnace

Dear David:

As you suggested I am entering as a separate issue the 1768 Hibernia Furnace scrip.

You sent me a normal size photocopy of your unique piece and a double size one. The double size one is much clearer than the normal size one. I want to use a normal size one in the book.

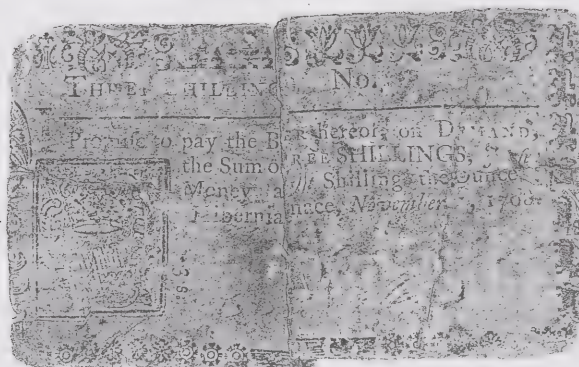
I know I can try to reduce the larger one but something is always lost. The note is difficult enough to read so I want it as clear as possible. Would you be kind enough to send me a new image of the piece in normal size? The photocopier on my fax machine does beautiful work on its slow speed print in color or black and white. There is no need for a photograph.

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Thanks. Eric

6/29/2006



Category 2

(Pequannock), Morris County: Hibernia Furnace

Wait Vn1.

3s

11/1/1768

R

No. 75 (?)

Imprint: None

Set includes:

Comments: A new discovery in 2002. This specimen is split in half and sewn together in the fashion of the times; all printing is legible or decipherable despite the repair. Full borders except at left, cut of harp with <sup>HIBERNIA</sup> FURNACE on frame at <sup>sides</sup> ~~right~~. Design elements and some words in text match official bills of credit of the Colony of New Jersey printed by James Parker who died in 1770. This is the second earliest private scrip (or exonomia in any form) issued in New Jersey. Payable in "Jersey (light) money."



11 Mark-up "

THREE SHILLINGS.

No.

Promise to pay the Bearer hereof, on Demand,  
the Sum of THREE SHILLINGS, Jersey  
Money, at Eight Shillings the Ounce,  
Hibernia Furnace, November 1, 1768.

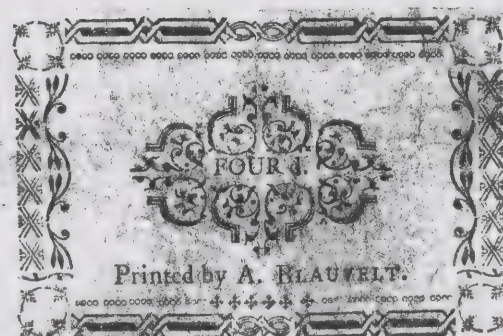
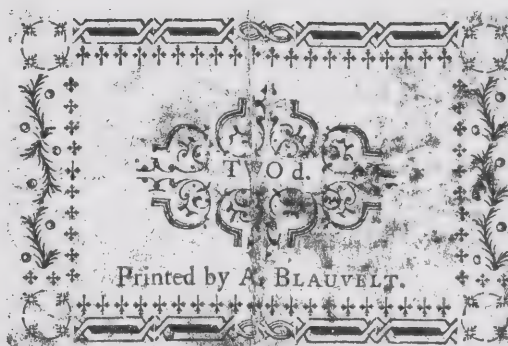
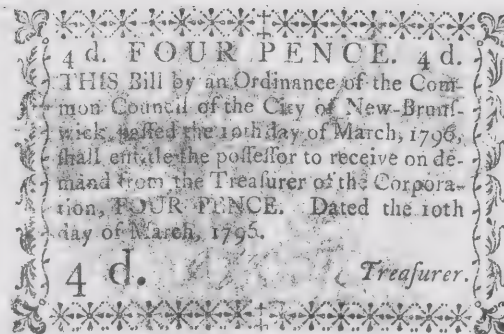
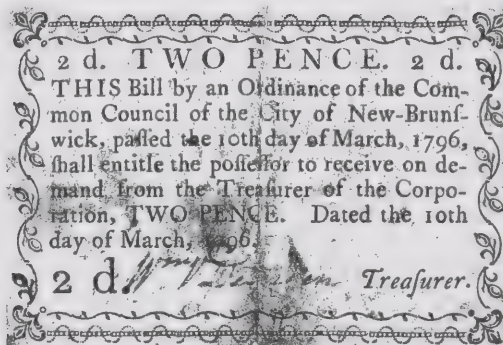
HIBERNIA

FURNACE

3 s.

↑





Category 2 New Brunswick, Middlesex County: City of New-Brunswick

Wait 1657, 2d 3/10/1796 R6 15/ Wm. Van Deusen, Treasurer

4d 3/10/1796 R6 Unsigned remainder

1660 (ill.) Imprint: Printed by A. Blauvelt

Wait 1655, 1657, 1659, 1660.

Set includes: 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d.

Comments: Typeset notes, issued to replace notes dated January 7, 1791. The 2d is the discovery specimen of a signed and issued example of this set. Others are remainder-only.



2 d. TWO PENCE. 2 d.

THIS Bill by an Ordinance of the Com-  
mon Council of the City of New-Brun-  
wick, passed the 10th day of March, 1796,  
shall entitle the possessor to receive on de-  
mand from the Treasurer of the Corpo-  
ration, TWO PENCE. Dated the 10th

day of March, 1796.

2 d. *Wm. Smith* Treasurer.





Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society

6450 Cecil Avenue

Saint Louis, Missouri 63105

Ericnumis @ AOL.com

July 20, 2006

David Gladfelter

Dear David:

A tremendous storm knocked out our electricity and it may take days to restore it. With no computer, no light, no refrigeration, no security system I am writing you but do not know when I can send you this letter because I need my Fax to send you the images. I have discovered something which will intrigue you and be completely unimportant to most numismatists.

I was casually looking at my duplicated of the 3/25/1776 issue and wow! I saw on a £3 bill a second blue border on the bottom. I was startled because I thought I found a new variety until I dawned on me to see if it was part of a £6 top border. I looked further and found a £3 without the second border (unprinted area there). Then I saw a red line between the two lower blue borders on the unusual one and realized it was the line to <sup>tear</sup> tear the bills apart; then I found another double border on the bottom £3 with just a trace of the lower bottom border.

I had studied with your help the sheet of four bills in the stack sale and see that there is a blank unprinted area around the face of each £3 bill. This was the margin which is seen on some £3 bills. Since a smaller number of the £6 denomination were to be printed than the £3 denomination (6250) I realized that there had to be separate printings of the bills due to quantity. To save labor due to the same colors being used for both denominations the number of needed £6 notes could be printed to produce the same number of £3 notes and then the £3 notes could be printed alone. Or vice versa.

Now it seems the combination of £6 and £3 faces were printed 

£3
£6

 so how were the backs. 

£3
£6

 or 

£6
£3

? The registry of the

first one seems simpler because there would be an easier flip over and it would be similar to the printing of the £3 only. The blue is printed first and then the red on the face. The black could be printed at the same time as one of the colors or separately after drying.

I'll guess that you have a £3 with evidence of the £6 on the bottom or perhaps a £6 with evidence of the £3 on the top. I have not yet checked my bank vault for my collection pieces.

I enclose color photocopies of what I discussed above. The backs are placed so that the stem stub on the leaf is under the signature area on the face.

Please give me your thoughts. You corrected my sheet position data in my book as to £3 sheet so now you can help reconstruct the sheet data for the combination £3-£6 sheet even though none may exist.

Ain't numismatics full of puzzles.

My best.

Eric

Thursday, July 27, 2006 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **the zenger invoice**  
Date: 7/22/2006 10:00:12 AM Central Standard Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Eric, I hope you are not suffering the fate of many in St. Louis who are without power. If you are, stay cool till it comes back on.

Remember, you put me onto the Andrew Bradford invoice in George Kolbe's first ANS benefit auction, mentioning payment to John Peter Zenger for engraving cuts for New Jersey bills of credit. I have that document now and wrote a short article for a local publication (attached). Gary Trudgen is interested in my expanding it for publication in the Colonial Newsletter.

Before I do that, I wanted to invite you to comment and add whatever thoughts you might have. When we corresponded about this item, you had some thought that you could identify the particular cuts engraved by Zenger. I would appreciate whatever insights you wish to add before it goes to Gary.

Stay well.

david



## JOHN PETER ZENGER'S NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC CONNECTION

David D. Gladfelter, NLG

John Peter Zenger, the patriot printer and fearless publisher of the New-York Weekly Journal in the 1730s, is best known for having established the legal principle that truth is a defense to a suit for libel. As a result of his scathing exposés of the corrupt administration of New York's Royal Governor, William Cosby, Zenger was charged with criminal libel and tried in 1735 before a jury in City Hall, then located at Wall and Nassau Streets where Federal Hall now stands. He was represented by Andrew Hamilton, who argued that Zenger's cause was "not [that] of a poor printer, nor of New York alone, which you are trying ... [but] the cause of liberty ... ". Zenger admitted that he had published the offensive statements, but claimed that they were true, and that as a free man he had the right to criticize the government. Hamilton argued that his client could not be convicted of libel for telling the truth. The jury's verdict of acquittal was independent of the British law of the day, and set the cornerstone of our cherished freedom of the press.

It is known that among Zenger's printing contracts was the December 10, 1737 issue of New York bills of credit. See Eric P. Newman, The Early Paper Money of America, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. (Iola, Krause Publications, 1997), page 275. It is also known that after his trial, Zenger returned to his shop and received some contracts for official printing for the colonies of New York and New Jersey. But until the recent discovery of a single page invoice for "engraving two Coats of Arms and blocking the same for the New Jersey Money," it was not known that the illustrious Zenger had a numismatic connection to New Jersey. This invoice, written by Andrew Bradford and submitted to the "Province of New Jersey, Dr. [debtor]", was for £2/10/0, or as then written, "2:10:0" (two pounds, ten shillings).

If Zenger was Bradford's subcontractor, it could only have been for the printing of New Jersey's 6<sup>th</sup> issue of bills of credit, dated March 25, 1733, prior to Zenger's trial. This was the only issue printed by Andrew Bradford, according to Newman, op. cit., page 246. Only two surviving examples of this issue are known to me. By far the finer is Ford 3:685, the Newman Plate specimen, illustrated in color and black and white in the catalog, hammered down cheap at \$15,000. (not to me unfortunately).

The Bradford invoice, shown at Roger Siboni's "Beach Party II", is a fugitive from the New Jersey public records, probably thrown out many years ago but rescued. It surfaced in a box of miscellaneous old documents in a Bowers sale some years ago and was purchased by Tony Terranova who donated it to the ANS Library benefit auction at the Pittsburgh ANA last summer. It was bid in by yours truly and will not go back to the public records – they had their chance. It is destined for the ANS collections.

Large Sun Symbol Only  
 Symbols on N J L 3 Bills in  
 EPN collection.

Aug 2006  
 EPN

	<u>Plate</u>	<u>Solid or Split</u>	
9/8/55	A	Split	
4/22/56	A	Solid - ?	
4/12/57	A	Split	
	B	Solid	
6/14/57	A	Solid	
11/20/57	B	Solid	
5/1/58	A	Solid	
	B	Solid	
10/20/58	A	Split	
4/10/59	A	Solid	
	B	Split	
4/12/60	A	Solid	
	B	Split	
4/23/61	A	Solid	
	B	Split	
4/8/62	A	Solid	
	B	Split	
12/31/63	A	Solid	
	B	Split	ctf Bio Solid and Connected to III
4/16/64	A	Split	
	B	Solid	period after POUNDOS
	D	Solid	period after POUNDS
	none	Split	
	none	Solid	period after POUNDS
2/20/76	A	no sun or symbol	
	B	no sun or symbol	
3/25/76		Much smaller sun with face within.	



Large Sun Symbol Only  
 Symbols on NJ L3 Bills in  
 EPN collection.

Aug 2006  
 EPN

	<u>Plate</u>	<u>Solid or Split</u>	
9/8/55	A	Split	
6/22/56	A	Solid - ?	
4/12/57	A	Split	
	B	Solid	
6/14/57	A	Solid	
11/20/57	B	Solid	
5/1/58	A	Solid	
	B	Solid	
10/20/58	A	Split	
4/10/59	A	Solid	
	B	Split	
4/12/60	A	Solid	
	B	Split	
4/23/61	A	Solid	
	B	Split	
4/8/62	A	Solid	
	B	Split	
12/31/63	A	Solid	
	B	Split	ctf B is Solid and Connected to III
4/16/64	A	Split	
	B	Solid	period after POUNOS
	D	Solid	period after POUNDS
	none	Split	
	none	Solid	period after POUNDS
2/20/76	A	no sun or symbol	
	B	no sun or symbol	
3/25/76			Much smaller sun with face within.

Subj: **Re: New Jersey Colonial Insignia**  
 Date: 8/6/2006 8:57:34 PM Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

*Does Half Sun or  
6 Crowns appear  
on some bills.*

Dear Eric,

Originally I took the "suns" to be "sols" to represent value in terms of French coins. I assumed that if a symbol for an English crown could be used to indicate value, so could a symbol for the French sol. But of course that's not right because a French sol, or sou, was only a base metal coin worth much < £3. The "sun" on New Jersey bills of credit just has the meaning that the colonial legislature ascribed to it.

The half sun was used on the 30s bill of March 25, 1776. Since this issue is the only one of which I have a complete set in my collection, I can't verify that the half sun was used throughout. This symbol in fact does not appear on the 30s bill of February 20, 1776, but the six crowns do appear. The only other 30s bill I have is the May 15, 1755 issue, on which the half sun does not appear but the 6 crowns do.

I do have a complete run of the £6 denomination bills from June 22, 1756 through April 16, 1764, and every one of them has the 2 suns.

I have your great plate specimen of the 15s bill of July 2, 1746, and as you can see the denomination is given as 3 crowns. Other symbols on bills in my collection (other than the £6 bills) are as follows: 1-26-56 £3, one sun; 6-22-56 12s, 2 solid dots; 6-22-56 15s, 3 crowns; 6-14-57 15s, 3 crowns; 10-20-58 6s (your plate specimen), 2 dots; 12-31-63 12s, 2 dots; 2-20-76 15s, 3 crowns; 2-20-76 3-s, 6 crowns; 3-25-76 6s, one solid dot; 3-25-76 12s, 2 solid dots; 3-25-76 15s, 3 crowns, both front and back; 3-25-76 30s, 6 crowns, both front and back; 3-25-76 £3, one sun; 3-25-76 £6, two suns; (May 17), 1786, 6s, one solid dot.

I know that the capital letter I was also a value symbol and I have seen it on New Jersey bills of credit, can't remember which denomination, but do not have an example of it in my collection.

The symbol "24 Crowns" was used on the backs of the following £6 bills: 6-14-57, 11-20-57, and 5-1-58.

The dots on the bills do not have images on them. I don't believe that they represented the Spanish dollar, although the choice of denominations did correspond to valuations in Spanish dollars, I don't remember if you said this, or Dr. McCusker did, or some other source.

You are correct, the paper on the 12-31-63 N. J. issue did have mica flakes. I know this for a fact because part of the design flaked off when I was handling it -- I feel bad that it stayed intact for > 200 years until it came into my custody. I saved the flake to try to put back sometime. I will be getting these out of the bank later this month to take to Roger Siboni's "colonial barbecue" and will look carefully at the paper and the watermarks or lack thereof, and report back to you. I will take the opportunity to ask people your questions.

From the foregoing I conclude that use of the legislated value symbols was not a strict requirement, as the motto "In God We Trust" is today.

Shall I look up the 1728 legislation the next time I go to the state library?

david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Sent: Sunday, August 06, 2006 6:59 PM

Subject: New Jersey Colonial Insignia

Dear David:

I am working on including the symbols on some of the NJ Colonial paper money in my 5th edition and need your thinking. I believe these matters will be interesting to comment on.

The half sun, sun and two suns are one group. The crowns are another. The small solid (?) circular dots are another..

The March 25, 1728 legislative drawing started with the 30 shilling having a half sun (should this be called a sun god or what as used thereafter. The L3 had one sun and the L6 had two suns. When was the half sun dropped?

When did the use of Crowns begin? The 15 shilling had 3 Crowns and the 30 shilling had 6 Crowns.

Now the most difficult one. The 6 shilling had a small solid prominent dot or perhaps with an image in it and the 12 shilling had two such small solid dots. No other denominations had any prominent dots. Do they represent a Spanish dollar and 2 Spanish dollars of Proclamation money? The money of account of New Jersey during their use period was 7s6d to the Spanish dollar and no other denomination uses dots of that type. Did they do



Monday, August 07, 2006 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **New Jersey Colonial Insignia**  
 Date: 8/6/2006 5:59:38 PM Central Standard Time  
 From: [EricNumis](#)  
 To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 BCC: [stuartlevine@comcast.net](mailto:stuartlevine@comcast.net)

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You may have studied all this before and I would appreciate your commentary.

I find mica flakes in the New Jersey paper began in 1763 and did not stop. Is that correct? I think I am getting flakey too.

Please feel free to ask any of your other New Jersey numismatic friends if you they can be of help.

Isn't it amazing how many curious situations numismatic matters are available to study?

My best Eric

*Turn over for response*

Dear David:

Thank you very much for your prompt and detailed response to my New Jersey insignia questions. Your original thinking of sol is correct but not as a coin. Sol is Sun in Spanish. I was thinking about changing my description to "Sun face" but that is bulky and the moon is often shown as a face - so I may leave it as half sun, sun and two suns.

You asked if you should look up the 1728 law and it just might have a comment on the design details. I believe I found the drawing I illustrated at the American Philosophical Society. Do not worry about the mica flaking off because there are many more flakes in the paper. Thanks Eric

Subj: **Re: New Jersey Colonial Insignia**  
 Date: 8/7/2006 11:40:01 AM Central Standard Time  
 From: [EricNumis](#)  
 To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Sunday, August 06, 2006 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **your £3 bill with the £6 border showing**  
Date: 8/7/2006 7:05:48 PM Central Standard Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

Received your letter and beautiful scans today. My father in law would call you "dedicated" to work uninterrupted through the long power outage. But I knew that already.

Your £3 bill serial #544 with part of the adjacent £6 bill showing at the bottom is an amazing find. It proves without doubt that these two denominations were printed together. The Ford collection £6 bill similarly shows part of the £3 border above, but not nearly as clearly. You might consider using this bill to illustrate the March 25, 1776 issue in the Fifth Edition, in place of the £3 illustration you have now, or in the alternative, adding it to the appendix where you discuss the sheet structures. I'm not aware of any surviving £3 + £6 intact sheets, but they had to be sheets of four because only two forms were used, one for each denomination. Maybe a cut sheet could be assembled but that would be very difficult because the numbering system was irregular. The likely format would be 2 columns and 2 rows, like the sheet of £3 bills, but it could have been a single column as you suggest. The £3 & £6 combination was probably the first printing and the all-£3 the second, and we know the bills were signed and numbered before the sheets were cut up, but they weren't signed and numbered in the order in which they were printed. I have a £3 bill with serial #1650 and it's a wide margin bill. If the bills were signed and numbered in order of printing, the first wide margin £3 would have been numbered #3126.

If you don't want to illustrate #544 in the Fifth Edition (or even if you do), why not send a short writeup to Syd Martin for the C4 Newsletter, or to Gary Trudgen for CNL. If enough articles on colonial paper are submitted to C4, maybe it will soon become C5 (for the Colonial Coin and Currency Collectors Club).

I'm not sure that the thin red line between the £3 bill and the £6 border remnant is a guide line for cutting them apart. More likely it's just excess ink that got on the edge of the red form. You see the same line on the wide margin bill serial #3647.

Yes it is (full of puzzlements) and just once in a while, somebody like you figures them out.  
david.



**Subj:** Fw: One dot and Two dots. And, one sun  
**Date:** 8/8/2006 7:34:01 AM Central Standard Time  
**From:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**To:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

The sun could represent the brightness of a gold coin such as the escudo or guinea or fractionals. Gold coins were not common in colonial America but they may have been familiar to colonists. Was any familiar gold coin valued at 10 Spanish dollars?

----- Original Message -----

**From:** David Gladfelter  
**To:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 08, 2006 8:04 AM  
**Subject:** Fw: One dot and Two dots. And, one sun

Eric, I sent this off too soon. It begs the question: What 18th century monetary unit -- English, Spanish, French, whatever -- familiar to American colonists was worth \$10.00 and could be represented by the symbol of a sun? david.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** David Gladfelter  
**To:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 08, 2006 7:57 AM  
**Subject:** Re: One dot and Two dots.

Dear Eric,

You raise an interesting point. From 1746 until May 1, 1758, the bills were to pass current for "silver" at the rate of 17 dwt 12 gr per shilling. I never stopped to think whether that rate was equivalent to that of a Spanish dollar. On the October 20, 1758 issue the inscription was changed from "silver" to "plate" and the rate remained the same. On February 20, 1776 the inscription was again changed to "proc" and the rate was omitted, but the nine denominations used throughout all issues up to 1776 would have the following (Spanish) dollar values: 1s= 1/6, 18d=1/4, 3s=1/2, 6s=1.00 12s=2.00, 15s=2.50, 30s=5.00, £3=10.00 and £6=20.00. How convenient -- all but the first were eventually adopted as denominations of our coins and/or paper money. Of course the 1780 issue was denominated in dollars. I'm not sure what to make of the denominations used in 1781 and 1783. The 1786 issue returns to the system used up to 1776.

All this is a long winded way of saying I agree with you.  
david.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
**To:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**Sent:** Monday, August 07, 2006 9:17 PM  
**Subject:** Re: One dot and Two dots.

Dear David:

Thank you for the comments about the sheet structure. As to the filled in dots on the 6s and 12s New Jersey bills they have to represent Spanish silver dollars. The reason is that New Jersey paper money up to statehood was always payable in silver plate at Proclamation money rates and the various Acts used Proclamation Money in setting the totals to be issued. In 1776 Proclamation money was specified in the text of the bills themselves because the legislation began before then. The prominence of the dots and their size and position indicates that they were important. They fit in with the use of Crowns. The chance of one dot on a six shilling, two dots on a twelve shilling and nothing similar on others is superminiscule.

Thus New Jersey had Proclamation Money on the Bills but did business in New Jersey Money of Account (7s6d). So long as the Colony or State did not redeem the bills it made no difference. If you feel like looking up what was said in the authorization for the few issues after 1776 that would be great. The bills themselves do not give any basis for the shilling. Eric

**Subj:** Fw: One dot and Two dots. And, one sun  
**Date:** 8/8/2006 7:05:00 AM Central Standard Time  
**From:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**To:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

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**To:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
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All this is a long winded way of saying I agree with you.  
david.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
**To:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**Sent:** Monday, August 07, 2006 9:17 PM  
**Subject:** Re: One dot and Two dots.

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Subj: **Re: (no subject)**  
 Date: 8/9/2006 7:22:01 PM Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

*It is a  
denomination  
figure not  
a symbol.*

Dear Eric,

Your conclusions are sound. In looking for examples of the "I" as a value symbol, I only find it on the plate specimen 1s bill of June 22, 1756 (face). Whether the "I" was a legislative requirement I don't know. The only bills of that denomination in my collection are from the March 25, 1776 and January 9, 1781 issues and neither one has it. If I find anything further I will let you know.

Take a look at the plate specimen 1s6d bill of March 25, 1733. Do you think that's the bottom border of a different denomination above the main body of the bill? I do. (Of course we have so many other specimens to compare it to, NOT.)

The 1728 and 1733 N.J. issues also give valuations in money of account as well as "proc". ✓

The dots or discs, crowns and suns may have been not only a value identifier but an anti-raising device. ✓

I too have run out of things to say.

david.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

**To:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

**Sent:** Wednesday, August 09, 2006 1:10 PM

**Subject:** (no subject)

Dear David:

To try to round out conclusions on the New Jersey colonial problems I find:

The denominations of the New Jersey bills from the early period on are based upon the convenience of them being equivalent to Spanish Dollar amounts because of their issuance on a Proclamation money basis of 6 shillings to a Spanish dollar.

There were no \$10 value gold coins at the time. The face with sun rays was used in the 19th century Argentina (Rio de la Plata) coins and on the 19th century Peruvian coins but not in the 18th century. There was a denomination of Sol for a very short while in place of Real in South America.

Your suggestion or the replacement of the 1776 image with the overlap bill is helpful.

Please note that the 1724 NJ issue has both Money of Account and Proclamation values printed on it.

The discs on the 6s and 12s pieces fit right in with the 3 Crwns and 6 Crowns and with the half sun, sun and two sun denominational insignia program.

Affiant sayeth no more at this time. Eric

Monday, August 14, 2006 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **Re: (no subject)**  
 Date: 8/12/2006 4:28:47 PM Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Eric, the legend must be NEW JERSEY III POUNDS. I would have to look on the bills themselves which I do not keep at home. The illustrations in your 4th ed. and in the Ford catalogs are not sharp enough to make out the full legend. david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 Sent: Saturday, August 12, 2006 1:00 PM  
 Subject: (no subject)

Dear David:

Just to shock you a little I found that the large sun on the NJ L3 bills reads  
 NEW JERSEY SIX POUND in the perimeter circle. The two suns on the L6 have no legend.  
 Eric

Dear David:  
 When you look at your earlier New Jersey bills please be lucky enough to find a clear large circular symbol on a L3 bill other than on the March 25, 1776 L3 bill which has a small Sun.. The word seems to be POUND not POUNDS as I read it. The SIX is not as clear as it might be but the S seems sharp. It is a very strange situation. I look forward to your comments. Eric

Subj: **Re: (no subject)**  
 Date: 8/14/2006 10:35:31 AM Central Standard Time  
 From: [EricNumis@dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:EricNumis@dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To:

Monday, August 14, 2006 America Online: EricNumis



Subj: **Re: (no subject)**  
Date: 8/18/2006 10:12:08 PM Central Standard Time  
From: EricNumis  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Dear David:

Thanks for your prompt reply to my message.

I find that the big Sun really has SIX and will mail you a copy of a blow up of one or more of my readable bills. The word POUND is singular not plural. They cut this symbol in half or it split in half on some of the plate letter printings.

As to images of symbols in the original statutes I have the drawing of the symbols themselves under Alterations in the Introduction to my 4th edition. I should have mentioned that in the 1728 legislation but plan to do that in the next edition. The drawing of the bill is separate from the symbols drawing but the bill drawing has a symbol on it (half Sun).

It has taken me three weeks to try to straighten out my New Jersey listings but with your help, etc. and the fascination of the subject I have enjoyed and endured it. I have put in a large new paragraph on the printing of the March 25, 1776 issue of L3 and L6 denominations.

I forgot to tell you that I know the back positions of the back of the L3 printing of the March 25 1776 issue because the Stack sale of the sheet of four has spindle holes so I can tell how it was rotated during the required eight impressions.

Good evening. Eric

**Subj:** Re: (no subject)  
**Date:** 8/18/2006 9:32:54 PM Central Standard Time  
**From:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**To:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

I brought my collection home from the bank today. The only pre-1759 £3 denomination I have is the January 22, 1756 "redface" which has the sun face with inscription. I cannot make out the wording at the bottom (6:00) position of the sun face. It has 16 rays, and around it, beginning at 12:00, the inscription NEW JERSEY ... (undecypherable) POUNDS ... There is probably an ornament of some kind after the word POUNDS. There are stops (not periods, but dots midway between tops and bottoms of the letters) between NEW and JERSEY and before POUNDS. There may be more of them but I cannot make them out.

I think the full inscription would have been NEW • JERSEY • III • POUNDS. If memory serves I did see that inscription on a £3 bill somewhere, probably in an on-line auction such as Heritage runs. I do not have an image to refer you to, and I am reluctant to trust my memory, it's too unreliable.

Before 1759 the 15s bills had a semicircular design which is not a cut sun face, but an ornament of some kind.

In 1759 the sun face on the £3 bill was changed to a design without lettering around it, as was the half sun on the 15s bill.

I also went to the State Library and took out 4 volumes of legislative acts for the period 1703-1776. These are not the very rare originals, but Vols.2-5 of the New Jersey Archives, 3rd Series, published in the 1980s by the N. J. State Library. I will look for and hopefully find, information on the suns, crowns and dots. It must be there because you saw it when you did research for the Early Paper Money of America.  
david.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
**To:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**Sent:** Monday, August 14, 2006 11:35 AM  
**Subject:** Re: (no subject)

Dear David:

When you look at your earlier New Jersey bills please be lucky enough to find a clear large circular symbol on a L3 bill other than on the March 25, 1776 L3 bill which has a small Sun.. The word seems to be POUND not POUNDS as I read it. The SIX is not as clear as it might be but the S seems sharp. It is a very strange situation. I look forward to your comments. Eric



Subj: **Re: (no subject)**  
 Date: 8/19/2006 5:04:18 PM Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

I read what you have just sent me, and ask myself, On what denomination bill would a symbol with the legend NEW JERSEY SIX POUND be used? The obvious answer is a £6 bill. I have every bill of that denomination from June 22, 1756 through April 16, 1764, and that sun-with-legend symbol does not appear once. Nor does it appear on John Ford's specimen of the £6 bill of January 26, 1756. What does appear on these bills are the "Tweedledum and Tweedledee" twin sun faces, each slightly different, without any legend. When the black face plate was changed for the April 12, 1760 £6 issue, so were Tweedledum/dee -- new legendless sun faces.

That leaves six earlier issues, all containing the £6 denomination, on which this symbol could have been used: 1728 when the sun symbol was first authorized, 1733, 1737, 1746 and the two issues of 1755. I've never seen any £6 bills of those issues as they are all very rare or nonexistent. But the possibility remains, I grant you.

But, given that possibility --

Why would the printer, James Parker, stop using the sun-with-legend symbols on the £6 bills after 1755, for which it was presumably designed, but keep using it on the £3 bills, for which it was not designed and for which it is inappropriate?

I guess I'm saying it will take a lot to convince me that the legend really says SIX and not III, but I'm willing to be persuaded.  
david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 Sent: Friday, August 18, 2006 11:12 PM  
 Subject: Re: (no subject)

Dear David:

Thanks for your prompt reply to my message.

I find that the big Sun really has SIX and will mail you a copy of a blow up of one or more of my readable bills. The word POUND is singular not plural. They cut this symbol in half or it split in half on some of the plate letter printings.

As to images of symbols in the original statutes I have the drawing of the symbols themselves under Alterations in the Introduction to my 4th edition. I should have mentioned that in the 1728 legislation but plan to do that in the next edition. The drawing of the bill is separate from the symbols drawing but the bill drawing has a symbol on it (half Sun).

It has taken me three weeks to try to straighten out my New Jersey listings but with your help, etc. and the fascination of the subject I have enjoyed and endured it. I have put in a large new paragraph on the printing of the March 25, 1776 issue of L3 and L6 denominations.

I forgot to tell you that I know the back positions of the back of the L3 printing of the March 25 1776 issue because the Stack sale of the sheet of four has spindle holes so I can tell how it was rotated during the required eight impressions.

Good evening. Eric

**Subj:** Re: (no subject)  
**Date:** 8/27/2006 8:51:57 AM Central Standard Time  
**From:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**To:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

I will get to that very shortly.

I wanted to give you a more complete reference to the Benedict essay you have already cited. It is in Proceedings ... 4th series, vol. 8, pages 194-199 (July 1923).

Also, the full name of the printer of the New Brunswick small change notes of 1791 and 1796 and of the Perth-Amboy notes of 1792 is Abraham Blauvelt. His shop was in New Brunswick. Blauvelt also printed some of the votes and proceedings of the N. J. Legislature for the years 1789 and 1790. The source for this info is the Hixson bio of Isaac Collins.

I found a treasure in the State Library a couple of months ago. It is a rare original volume of Leaming & Spicer's Grants, Concessions and Original Constitutions of the Province of New-Jersey, printed in Philadelphia by W [illiam] Bradford, "Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey." It is Governor Joseph Bloomfield's personal copy and in excellent condition. It was just sitting out on a bottom shelf. I showed this to the librarian (after foolishly making photocopies of some of the pages for my own use) who has now put it in a safe with other rare and irreplaceable books. The title is undated and historians believe that it was printed in 1758, based on legislative references to payment to Messrs. Leaming and Spicer for codifications they did at that time. But William Bradford died in 1752, and James Parker was the King's Printer in 1758. This volume has the look of Evelyn's Numismata which was printed (in London) a half century earlier. I believe this volume may have actually been printed shortly after 1702 when the proprietary governments surrendered their authority to the Crown. Maybe I will find something in the session law reprints that I now have at home.

david.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

**To:** [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)

**Sent:** Saturday, August 26, 2006 8:33 PM

**Subject:** (no subject)

Dear David:

I want to be sure in the bibliography that I have all of your New Jersey colonial paper writings, particularly ones written since 1997 when the last edition of my book was published. If I missed some before that let me know. I have the one where the ceiling fell in. Thanks Eric



Subj: **Re: The Jersey Sun**  
 Date: 8/27/2006 11:57:13 AM Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

In the New Jersey Archives, Third Series, volume 2, I have reviewed the colonial laws of November 30, 1723 (not November 13 as stated on page 245); February 10, 1727/28; undated (you say July 8, 1730) and printed in Bradford's 1732 supplement, pages 283-299; and undated (you say Aug. 13, 1733) and printed in Franklin's 1735 session laws. These authorize the 4th through 7th issues of bills of credit each dated March 25 of the years 1724, 1728, 1733 and 1737, respectively (as you note in the Introduction, March 25 was the first day of the year prior to 1752). I did not find any reference therein to the sun, dot or crown symbols found on the issues of 1728 and later.

I have not reviewed the original texts of these laws. You apparently did, as you have a drawing of the 1728 design taken directly from the legislation. In this reprint, the design is indicated in the text and not as a drawing (and the half sun symbol is not referred to). Thus it would appear that the only legislative sanction is the appearance of the half sun on that one drawing, unless some law other than the four I reviewed adopted the symbols.

I am not as confident as I would like to be in these reprint volumes. For one thing, the laws you consulted had specific dates of enactment, which are only occasionally present in the reprint. For another, the reprint uses "goal" for "gaol" numerous times, e.g. "An ACT for building a Court-House and Goal, in the County of Somerset."

Have you found anything in your research that specifically provides legislative sanction for the symbols, other than the drawing with the half sun? That appears, appropriately, on a "1£ 10s" bill (so referred to in the Act). *No*

Please revise the language for the March 25, 1733 issue to read "Printed by Andrew Bradford who subcontracted 'the engraving of two Coats of Armes and Blocking the Same' to John Peter Zenger, and subcontracted other engraving work to Bishop Roberts and Thomas Leech." It would also be appropriate to reference Zenger's and Leech's work on the New Jersey 1733 issue in the alphabetical index on page 483 (you have done so with David Rittenhouse for the NJ 3/25/76 issue, which was printed by Isaac Collins), and to add Bishop Roberts to that list for the NJ 1733 issue.

For your information, in 1733 the Legislature directed payment to Bradford of a sum per sheet for printing the minutes of the sessions, and further directed payment of £33.10.0 "in full Ballance of all former Accounts, due to him from this Province to the opening of this Sessions. And also in full of his Demands, for all and every Person and Persons by him employed in the Service of this Province." Franklin (1733), pages 308-311. Since Bradford's invoice (undated) directed payment of £32.10.0 to Zenger, Roberts and Leech, it likely covered those subcontracts and one or more other small payment(s) of £1.0.0.

Leaming and Spicer's laws were apparently printed by William Bradford III, grandson of the original Bradford. Although James Parker of Woodbridge printed New Jersey's bills of credit from 1755 to 1764, he was not appointed official printer until 1758, succeeding W.B.III.  
 david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 Sent: Friday, August 25, 2006 9:38 PM  
 Subject: Re: The Jersey Sun

Dear David:

I am glad you agree with me on this strange find of a peculiar error. In my fifth edition I will only mention there the fact that this large symbol was used erroneously and it was split in two parts on some bills. When you compare the original symbols in my Introduction with what they did in 1728 and then changed thereafter from time to time you will see steady inconsistency. Why it split the way it did seems deliberate rather than accidental. You are free to write it up as it is unusual enough to cause considerable interest. People appreciate errors these days. I have not checked whether the split Sun was used alone. If it was a casting from an engraved negative they would have made other whole ones it seems. It needs your analysis. Put some sunshine on the problem.

Eric



SPLIT SYMBOL Counterfeit Dec 31, 1763

POUND  
3 instead of SIX



SPLIT SYMBOL Genuine Dec 31, 1763

SIX POUND





Monday, August 28, 2006 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **Print quantities of N.J. 3025076 6s bills**  
 Date: 8/28/2006 6:13:07 AM Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Eric, the legislation authorizing this issue only specifies 37,500 6s bills, not 18,750 each from plates A and B, as stated on page 256. In the theoretical exercise I came up with 12,500 from plate A and 25,000 from B (no guarantee that's right, of course). In truth all we know is that there were 37,500 all told of this denomination. You should keep the separate small arms and large arms varieties, but you may want group the number printed of both kinds.

I'm glad I only have to deal with such minutiae for New Jersey and not all the other colonies/states and the Confederation.  
 david.

*I Do not agree*

*they have different left borders  
 and would be printed the same  
 number of times as as 12s; also as  
~~and with~~ 15s + 30s together*

*on the 6s the XII in the left border is  
 different.*

Dear David:  
 Just to add to your comments on the March 25, 1776 New Jersey issue you will find that the left border of the 12 shilling for plate A and for plate B has the XII in two different sizes and in different positions. I do not think we have enough proof to change the amount of 6 shillings printed from the two plate letters forms.

Eric

Subj: (no subject)  
 Date: 8/28/2006 12:50:17 PM Central Standard Time  
 From: [EricNumis@dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:EricNumis@dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To:

Monday, August 28, 2006 America Online: EricNumis



Thursday, September 07, 2006 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **New Jersey denominational insignia**  
 Date: 9/7/2006 8:44:01 AM Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Eric, I have been looking through the colonial laws of New Jersey that were collated and published by the New Jersey State Library in the 1980s as Vols. II through V of the New Jersey Archives, Third Series. I have been looking for specific authorization for the sun and moon symbols (and the capital I symbol) that you found "on the margin" of the Feb. 5, 1727/28 Act and reproduced at page 27 of the 4th edition. I found nothing. Nada. Zip.

In vol. II of this publication there is an essay on sources consulted. For the session in question (9th Assembly, 9 Dec. 1727 - 10 Feb. 1727/28, at Perth Amboy) the only sources given are Keimer's printed session laws and Samuel Allinson's compilation of 1776. No manuscript sources are cited, yet you appear to have found an actual manuscript of this law, in which the drawing of the bill shown at page 245 of the 4th ed. appears.

Do you recall where you found this manuscript? My guess would be in what used to be called the Archives and History Bureau, which is now the Division of Archives and Records Management. Some manuscripts consulted by the recent compilers were also found at the Savitz Library of Rowan University in Glassboro, and also in the Public Record Office in London. (Or maybe it was floating around free, like the invoice to the State from Andrew Bradford, mentioning John Peter Zenger, that I plan to write about.)

The text of the 1727/28 law in the compilation does authorize the actual text shown in the drawing of the bill. In fact, all the laws I have looked up (through 1732) specify both the text and the design of the bills, and the 1727/28 law specifies a change in shape as well, from the "tall" bills of 1724 and before to the horizontal style.

I will copy this language and send it to you later. Must go now, I'm late for an appointment.

david.

David:  
 I am not at all sure but the drawing of the New Jersey symbols I believe was shown to me at the American Philosophical Society on a visit of mine to Philadelphia. Could Franklin have given it to them? It would take me an age but I probably have the source in the back up material for the first edition of my book. Let me think about it further to see if anything is retrieved from my noodle storage department.  
 Eric

Subj: **Re: New Jersey denominational insignia**  
 Date: 9/7/2006 12:41:16 PM Central Standard Time  
 From: [EricNumis@dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:EricNumis@dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To:

Thursday, September 07, 2006 America Online: EricNumis

Thursday, September 07, 2006 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **Re: New Jersey denominational insignia**  
 Date: 9/8/2006 1:26:40 PM Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Eric, this is very exciting to me especially since the APS is so close by. I will let you know what they say.

Thank you for the list of £3 bills in your collection and the type of sun symbols they have. I can add the following:

7/2/46 Plate B Solid Ford's, plated in Ford 10:687  
 5/15/55 Plate B Solid Ford's plated Ford 10:688 It was a nice bill. The thieves defaced it.  
 1/26/56 Plate A Solid Mine (you can see the SIX if you know it's there)

david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 Sent: Friday, September 08, 2006 12:58 PM  
 Subject: Re: New Jersey denominational insignia

Dear David:

The drawing of the New Jersey symbols does not appear in the first edition of my book. I now suspect that when I gave a talk on Franklin's currency printing at the American Philosophical Society about 1971 that I might have learned about it then and obtained a copy. Do you wish to ask them if they have it? I think thatb would be worthwhile. Eric

david.

I will copy this language and send it to you later. Must go now, I'm late for an appointment.

The text of the 1727/28 law in the compilation does authorize the actual text shown in the drawing of the bill. In fact, all the laws I have looked up (through 1732) specify both the text and the design of the bills, and the 1727/28 law specifies a change in shape as well, from the "tall" bills of 1724 and before to the horizontal style.

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Eric, I have been looking through the colonial laws of New Jersey that were collated and published by the New Jersey State Library in the 1980s as Vols. II through V of the New Jersey Archives, Third Series. I have been looking for specific authorization for the sun and moon symbols (and the capital I symbol) that you found "on the margin" of the Feb. 5, 1727/28 Act and reproduced at page 27 of the 4th edition. I found nothing. Nada. Zip.

Subj: **New Jersey denominational insignia**  
 Date: 9/7/2006 8:44:01 AM Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Friday, September 08, 2006 America Online: EricNumis



**Subj:** Re: 1727/28 act  
**Date:** 9/9/2006 2:40:41 PM Central Standard Time  
**From:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**To:** [vlutz@amphilsoc.org](mailto:vlutz@amphilsoc.org), [mlevitt@amphilsoc.org](mailto:mlevitt@amphilsoc.org), [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com), [publicservice@amphilsoc.org](mailto:publicservice@amphilsoc.org)

Valerie, thanks very much for your prompt response. (Eric, your memory at age 95 still serves you very well.)

If you would prefer that I make an appointment to view this manuscript rather than just come in during regular business hours, it would probably be late next week or sometime during the following week. What would be best for you? Are you open on weekends?

If this document can withstand photocopying, it would be great to have a copy, but I would also like to see it in the paper.

Was it acquired from Benjamin Franklin? If so, when and under what circumstances?

David. (Actually it's my wife, also a Valerie, who is the doctor in our family, I'm a lawyer.)

----- Original Message -----

**From:** Valerie-Ann Lutz  
**To:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net) ; [mlevitt@amphilsoc.org](mailto:mlevitt@amphilsoc.org) ; [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com) ; [publicservice@amphilsoc.org](mailto:publicservice@amphilsoc.org)  
**Sent:** Saturday, September 09, 2006 1:27 PM  
**Subject:** 1727/28 act

Dear Dr. Gladfelter,

Martin Levitt forwarded your inquiry to me. I believe that the 1727 bill of credit that you described is included in the following small collection:

New Jersey. General Assembly  
 Acts, 1727, 1746, 1747. 3 items.  
 Acts for issuing bills of credit, 1727; for victualling the forces on an expedition to Canada, 1746; and for further victualling forces lately raised in New Jersey on an expedition to Canada, 1747.  
 Accessioned, 1956.  
 (345.12 N46)

You are certainly welcome to visit and view this. Please let us know when you plan to visit. Best wishes and I look forward to hearing from you.

Valerie  
 Valerie-Anne Lutz  
 Head of Manuscripts Processing and Library Registrar  
 American Philosophical Society  
 105 South Fifth Street  
 Philadelphia, PA 19106

[valerie@amphilsoc.org](mailto:valerie@amphilsoc.org)  
 215-440-3444

-----Original Message-----

**From:** "David Gladfelter" <[dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)>  
**To:** <[mlevitt@amphilsoc.org](mailto:mlevitt@amphilsoc.org)>  
**Cc:** <[EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)>  
**Date:** Sat, 9 Sep 2006 09:47:31 -0400  
**Subject:** manuscript copy of a 1727/28 act of the N. J. Legislature

Saturday, September 09, 2006 America Online: EricNumis

Dear Mr. Levitt:

I am a collector and student of the paper money issued by the Colony and State of New Jersey during the 18th century. Some of this money was printed by Benjamin Franklin when he worked for Samuel Keimer, and afterward. In his leading treatise on colonial American paper money, Eric P. Newman provides illustrations of a bill of credit printed by Keimer in 1727/28, as well as value symbols that were used on this money. The source of these illustrations is stated to be a manuscript copy of the act of the Legislature which authorized the printing and issuance of these bills of credit.

The New Jersey State Library has published the Laws of the Royal Colony of New Jersey, 1703-1775 in a four volume set as part of the New Jersey Archives, Third Series. Many of these laws are known only by title, and only a very few of the manuscript laws are known to survive today. The Act of 10 Feb. 1727/28 to which I refer does appear in this set, and the source is given as Keimer's printed session laws for the Ninth Assembly, First Session. Mr. Newman in preparing his treatise apparently had access to a manuscript copy of this law which was unknown to the compilers of the 4-volume set. He thinks he may have seen it at APS when he spoke there on Franklin's currency printing in the 1970s. In any event, the value symbols I mentioned are not set forth in the version of the act in the 4-volume set.

I did look on line just now at the items listed in the Franklin papers at APS. I did not find mention of a manuscript copy of the act in question. Do you know whether the APS library has this act in its collections? If so, would it be possible for me to arrange to see it?

I know that manuscript copies of N. J. legislative acts were made during this period and given to the persons responsible for enforcing them. I would surmise that when Keimer got the contract for printing the 1728 dated New Jersey bills of credit, he would similarly have been given a copy of the act for his compliance, and that this copy may have been saved by Franklin, his employee, and found its way into the APS collection.

Please advise me whether you have this interesting document. I am copying Mr. Newman on my correspondence to you.

Respecfully,

David Gladfelter <mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net>



Subj: **Manuscript copy of N. J. Act of 10 February 1727-28**  
Date: 9/29/2006 1:48:31 PM Central Standard Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
CC: [vlutz@amphilsoc.org](mailto:vlutz@amphilsoc.org)

Eric, I paid a visit to the APS library yesterday and was able to look at the above captioned document. I had assumed that it was a copy made after enactment for printer Samuel Keimer to facilitate his compliance in printing the 1728 issue of bills of credit. The colonial legislature did cause copies of laws to be made for judges, sheriffs and others responsible for their enforcement. But this is not so. This is the official "engrossed" copy of the act as passed by the General Assembly on 5 Feb 1727/28 and by the Governor's Council two days later.

Valerie-Ann Lutz says that this document was acquired by APS in 1956, the 250th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth, from some of his descendants. She is going to try to get a more detailed provenance. Until I hear from her, I am assuming that this document was provided to Samuel Keimer for the purpose of printing the session laws of the Ninth Assembly, First Session, which sat at Perth Amboy from 9 Dec. 1727 to 10 Feb. 1728, and thereafter retained by him. (This book, incidentally, is believed to be the first ever printed in New Jersey.) Very few manuscript laws of colonial New Jersey are extant today. The editors of the 4-volume compilation published by the State Library were not aware of the APS holdings. The only manuscript sources of which they were aware were the Savitz Library at Rowan University, the Public Record Office in London and the State Library itself.

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What's interesting about this manuscript is that the sketch of the bill of credit design, as well as the text, is included in the act itself. The sketch is preceded by the words " ... and the said bill [of credit] shall be in the form following viz" The sketch follows. The sketch is not reproduced in the version of the act in the 4-volume compilation. I don't know whether it is reproduced in Keimer.

The value (sun and "moon") symbols do appear in the margin of the manuscript, as you say, on the page preceding the sketch of the bill of credit. Query whether this casual appearance of these symbols is intended to be a legislative mandate that the symbols appear on the bills. There is no language in the act itself that refers to the symbols. Because of this, one could argue that the symbols may have been written in after the fact by Keimer or Franklin, as a guide to their printing operation. One would need a handwriting expert to support such an argument, and I'm not persuaded that it's valid. But the symbols do sit out there, and they did appear on the currency for many years afterward.

David.

[First draft 9-30-06]

## NEW JERSEY'S NUMISMATIC SUN

Eric P. Newman and David D. Gladfelter

*Mr. Newman is currently working on the fifth edition of his treatise, Early Paper Money of America, and in connection with this project, has been corresponding with collectors and researchers of the paper money issues of the various colonies and states. Here is one such exchange of correspondence.*

**Newman, 8/12/2006:** Just to shock you a little I found that the large sun on the NJ £3 bills from the 1750s and 1760s reads NEW JERSEY SIX POUND in the perimeter circle. The two suns on the £6 have no legend.

**Gladfelter, 8/12:** Eric, the legend must be NEW JERSEY III POUNDS. I would have to look on the bills themselves which I do not keep at home. The illustrations in your 4th ed. and in the Ford catalogs are not sharp enough to make out the full legend.

**Newman, 8/14:** When you look at your earlier New Jersey bills please be lucky enough to find a clear large circular sun symbol on a £3 bill of that period. The word seems to be POUND not POUNDS as I read it. The SIX is not as clear as it might be but the S seems sharp. It is a very strange situation. I look forward to your comments.

**Gladfelter, 8/18:** I brought my collection home from the bank today. The only pre-1765 £3 denomination I have is the January 22, 1756 "redface" which has the sun face with inscription. I cannot make out the wording at the bottom (6:00) position of the sun face. It has 16 rays, and around it, beginning at 12:00, the inscription NEW JERSEY (undecypherable) POUNDS ... There is probably an ornament of some kind after the word POUNDS. There are stops (not periods, but dots midway between tops and bottoms of the letters) between NEW and JERSEY and before POUNDS. There may be more of them but I cannot make them out.

I think the full inscription would have been NEW • JERSEY • III • POUNDS If memory serves I did see that inscription on a £3 bill somewhere, probably in an on-line auction such as Heritage runs. I do not have an image to refer you to, and I am reluctant to trust my memory, it's too unreliable.

Before 1759 the 15s bills had a semicircular design which is not a cut sun face, but an ornament of some kind.

After 1764 the sun face on the £3 bill was changed to a design without lettering around it, as was the half sun on the 15s bill.

I also went to the State Library and took out 4 volumes of legislative acts for the period 1703-1776. These are not the very rare original session laws, but Vols. 2-5 of the New Jersey Archives, 3rd Series, published in the 1980s by the N. J. State Library. I will look for and hopefully find, information on the suns, crowns and dots. It must be there because you saw it when you did research for the Early Paper Money of America.

**Newman, 8/18:** I find that the big Sun really has SIX and will mail you a copy of a blow up of one or more of my readable bills. The word POUND is singular not plural. They cut this symbol in half or it split in half on some of the plate letter printings.

As to images of symbols in the original statutes I have the drawing of the symbols themselves under Alterations in the Introduction to my 4th edition. I should have mentioned that in the 1728 legislation but plan to do that in the next edition. The drawing of the bill of credit design is separate from the symbols drawing but the bill drawing has a symbol on it (half Sun).

It has taken me three weeks to try to straighten out my New Jersey listings but with your help, etc. and the fascination of the subject I have enjoyed and endured it. I have put in a large new paragraph on the printing of the March 25, 1776 issue of £3 and £6 denominations.

I forgot to tell you that I know the back positions of the back of the £3 printing of the March 25



1776 issue because the Stack sale of the sheet of four has spindle holes so I can tell how it was rotated during the required eight impressions.

**Gladfelter, 8/19:** I read what you have just sent me, and ask myself, On what denomination bill would a symbol with the legend NEW JERSEY SIX POUND be used? The obvious answer is a £6 bill. I have every bill of that denomination from June 22, 1756 through April 16, 1764, and that sun-with-legend symbol does not appear once. Nor does it appear on John Ford's specimen of the £6 bill of January 26, 1756. What does appear on these bills are the "Tweedledum and Tweedledee" twin sun faces, each slightly different, without any legend. When the black face plate was changed for the April 12, 1760 £6 issue, so were Tweedledum/dee -- new legendless sun faces.

That leaves six earlier issues, all containing the £6 denomination, on which this symbol could have been used: 1728 when the sun symbol was first authorized, 1733, 1737, 1746 and the two issues of 1755. I've never seen any £6 bills of those issues as they are all very rare or nonexistent. But the possibility remains, I grant you.

But, given that possibility --

Why would the printer, James Parker, stop using the sun-with-legend symbols on the £6 bills after 1755, for which it was presumably designed, but keep using it on the £3 bills, for which it was not designed and for which it is inappropriate?

I guess I'm saying it will take a lot to convince me that the legend really says SIX and not III, but I'm willing to be persuaded.

**Newman, 8/22** (comments accompanying scans showing details of four New Jersey £3 bills of credit, 4/12/1760, 12/31/63, 4/16/64 all genuine, and 12/31/63 counterfeit): The genuine symbols say SIX POUND. The counterfeit says 3 POUND instead of SIX. The counterfeiters noticed the error and corrected it. On these scans the sun symbol has been split. Perhaps the reason for cutting the symbol in half was the SIX error as this would correct the error if they only used half for the £3 bills, but instead they forgot and used the entire symbol of two pieces. ... [Also provided was a list of 23 different genuine New Jersey £3 bills dated from 1756-1764 in the Newman collection, identifying the sun symbol on each one as "solid" or "split".]

**Gladfelter, 8/25:** Eric, your excellent scans arrived today. No doubt about it, the words around the circumference of the sun symbol read NEW • JERSEY • SIX • POUND This shows up very clearly on all 3 of your examples. A major error -- £6 valuation symbol on a £3 bill. As you know, the value of every bill was stated more than once on the bill and in more than one form (i.e. six pounds, 120 shillings, 24 crowns, etc.) And strangely, this erroneous symbol wasn't used on the denomination it was intended for, unless on the issues of 1755 and earlier which I've never seen.

One question I have is whether the cut or puncheon of the sun symbol was deliberately split in half or merely cracked along the diameter, like the Sheldon-14 cent obverse. Whichever it was, the symbol on my 1-26-56 bill is intact and unbroken. I can send you by mail, black and white photocopies of it, enlarged 4x and 16x, that I made earlier today.

In comparing the positions of the letters in relation to the rays on the symbols on your three genuine bills with those on my one bill -- in the same way you would compare design elements of two New Jersey coppers to see whether they were the same Maris variety -- I find that they are identical. The same rays point to the same letters or spaces between them, in the same way. In fact, looking at my bill "in the paper" with a good loupe, I can make out parts of the letters SIX by their corresponding rays. If you look on the counterfeit, you will see that they put what they thought was a letter H below and to the right of the D in POUND. In fact it is not an H, but some sort of break or injury to the cut. A similar break appears under the W of NEW on your genuine bills of 1763 and 1764, but the counterfeiters did not copy that -- maybe the break under the D appeared on an early 1763 issue which the counterfeiters noticed and copied, and that under the W appeared later, after the counterfeit was made. Those breaks do not appear on the 1756 bill and I do not see them on your 1760 bill.

Wanna write a short story about this? If not, may I do so, with credit to you of course, and illustrate it with your specimens? You and I must be some kind of a nut to give a rat about such minutiae ...



**9/7:** Eric, I have been looking through the colonial laws of New Jersey that were collated and published by the New Jersey State Library in the 1980s as Vols. II through V of the New Jersey Archives, Third Series. I have been looking for specific authorization for the sun and moon symbols (and the capital I symbol) that you found "on the margin" of the Feb. 5, 1727/28 Act and reproduced at page 27 of the 4th edition. I found nothing. Nada. Zip.

In vol. II of this publication there is an essay on sources consulted. For the session in question (9th Assembly, 9 Dec. 1727 - 10 Feb. 1727/28, at Perth Amboy) the only sources given are Keimer's printed session laws and Samuel Allinson's compilation of 1776. No manuscript sources are cited, yet you appear to have found an actual manuscript of this law, in which the drawing of the bill shown at page 245 of the 4th ed. appears.

Do you recall where you found this manuscript? My guess would be in what used to be called the Archives and History Bureau, which is now the Division of Archives and Records Management. Some manuscripts consulted by the recent compilers were also found at the Savitz Library of Rowan University in Glassboro, and also in the Public Record Office in London. (Or maybe it was floating around free, like the invoice to the State from Andrew Bradford, mentioning John Peter Zenger, that I plan to write about.)

The text of the 1727/28 law in the compilation does authorize the actual text shown in the drawing of the bill. In fact, all the laws I have looked up (through 1732) specify both the text and the design of the bills, and the 1727/28 law specifies a change in shape as well, from the "tall" bills of 1724 and before to the horizontal style.

I will copy this language and send it to you later. Must go now, I'm late for an appointment.

**Newman, 9/7:** I am not at all sure but the drawing of the New Jersey symbols I believe was shown to me at the American Philosophical Society on a visit of mine to Philadelphia.. Could Franklin have given it to them.? It would take me an age but I probably have the source in the back up material for the first edition of my book. Let me think about it further to see if anything is retrieved from my noodle storage department.

**Gladfelter, 9/7:** I bet he did, he founded APS and he worked on the printing of that issue.

**Newman, 9/8:** The drawing of the New Jersey symbols does not appear in the first edition of my book. I now suspect that when I gave a talk on Franklin's currency printing at the American Philosophical Society about 1971 that I might have learned about it then and obtained a copy. Do you wish to ask them if they have it? I think that would be worthwhile.

**Gladfelter, 9/8:** Eric, this is very exciting to me especially since the APS is so close by. I will let you know what they say.

Thank you for the list of £3 bills in your collection and the type of sun symbols they have...

**9/9** (to the Librarian, American Philosophical Society, copy to EPN): I am a collector and student of the paper money issued by the Colony and State of New Jersey during the 18th century. Some of this money was printed by Benjamin Franklin when he worked for Samuel Keimer, and afterward. In his leading treatise on colonial American paper money, Eric P. Newman provides illustrations of a bill of credit printed by Keimer in 1727/28, as well as value symbols that were used on this money. The source of these illustrations is stated to be a manuscript copy of the act of the Legislature which authorized the printing and issuance of these bills of credit.

The New Jersey State Library has published the Laws of the Royal Colony of New Jersey, 1703-1775 in a four volume set as part of the New Jersey Archives, Third Series. Many of these laws are known only by title, and only a very few of the manuscript laws are known to survive today. The Act of 10 Feb. 1727/28 to which I refer does appear in this set, and the source is given as Keimer's printed session laws for the Ninth Assembly, First Session. Mr. Newman in



preparing his treatise apparently had access to a manuscript copy of this law which was unknown to the compilers of the 4-volume set. He thinks he may have seen it at APS when he spoke there on Franklin's currency printing in the 1970s. In any event, the value symbols I mentioned are not set forth in the version of the act in the 4-volume set.

I did look on line just now at the items listed in the Franklin papers at APS. I did not find mention of a manuscript copy of the act in question. Do you know whether the APS library has this act in its collections? If so, would it be possible for me to arrange to see it?

I know that manuscript copies of N. J. legislative acts were made during this period and given to the persons responsible for enforcing them. I would surmise that when Keimer got the contract for printing the 1728 dated New Jersey bills of credit, he would similarly have been given a copy of the act for his compliance, and that this copy may have been saved by Franklin, his employee, and found its way into the APS collection.

Please advise me whether you have this interesting document. I am copying Mr. Newman on my correspondence to you.

**Reply from APS, 9/9:** Martin Levitt forwarded your inquiry to me. I believe that the 1727 bill of credit that you described is included in the following small collection:

New Jersey. General Assembly  
Acts, 1727, 1746, 1747. 3 items.

Acts for issuing bills of credit, 1727; for victualling the forces on an expedition to Canada, 1746; and for further victualling forces lately raised in New Jersey on an expedition to Canada, 1747.  
Accessioned, 1956.  
(345.12 N46)

You are certainly welcome to visit and view this. Please let us know when you plan to visit. Best wishes and I look forward to hearing from you.

**Gladfelter, 9/9** (to APS, copy to EPN): Valerie, thanks very much for your prompt response. (Eric, your memory at age 95 still serves you very well.)

If you would prefer that I make an appointment to view this manuscript rather than just come in during regular business hours, it would probably be late next week or sometime during the following week. What would be best for you? Are you open on weekends?

If this document can withstand photocopying, it would be great to have a copy, but I would also like to see it in the paper.

Was it acquired from Benjamin Franklin? If so, when and under what circumstances?

**Gladfelter, 9/29:** Eric, I paid a visit to the APS library yesterday and was able to look at the above captioned document. I had assumed that it was a copy made after enactment for printer Samuel Keimer to facilitate his compliance in printing the 1728 issue of bills of credit. The colonial legislature did cause copies of laws to be made for judges, sheriffs and others responsible for their enforcement. But this is not so. This is the official "engrossed" copy of the act as passed by the General Assembly on 5 Feb 1727/28 and by the Governor's Council two days later.

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Subj: **draft article**  
Date: 10/3/2006 7:55:17 AM Central Standard Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Eric, I have taken the liberty of copying our recent correspondence into a form of article that might be submitted for publication, and have done some minimal editing. It is in very rough form. I have not shown it to anyone, but I did mention the idea to Syd Martin, editor of the C4 Newsletter, who was interested.

Please look it over and give me your thoughts. Tinker and tweak as you see fit. You may not want to send this out for publication, but if you do, both of us must be satisfied with it.

Another possible forum might be Colonial Newsletter — Gary Trudgen would like more articles on colonial paper money. When putting a title on it I also thought of David Bowers's new magazine, the Numismatic Sun, but perhaps it's too specialized (too arcane?) for that.

Hope to hear from you.

Sincerely,  
David.

*shorten  
where to publish  
pictures of £3 symbol & group.  
elim 1776 matters  
elim surplusage in letters.*

Subj: **Re: draft article**  
Date: 10/3/2006 1:58:01 PM Central Standard Time  
From: [EricNumis](#)  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Dear David:

I have read your draft of the correspondence between us about the New Jersey denominational symbols. Thank you for suggesting that the topic be published.

I think it would be very interesting to the readers of the C 4 newsletter. The Numismatic Sun has a big readership but most of its readers would not be interested and it is a bit long for that. It may be erudite enough for the CNL, particularly if the images come from the Franklin family if you get that detail. Its format of correspondence may not be acceptable to CNL but it shows how important facts are developed by interchange of numismatic researchers. As to the article it should be made shorter and all unrelated material should be removed from the messages, such as the 1776 sheet matter and the New Jersey Maris number comparison, etc.

It will need a group of illustrations showing the bills and parts thereof, as well as the sketches.

The format may let the reader feel that he or she is a participant in the research.

Please use your contacts to find out the name or names of the donors and their relationship to Franklin, Keimer or anyone of interest. Then we can decide to whom it might be best submitted.

Eric



**Subj:** Re: draft article  
**Date:** 10/3/2006 5:48:20 PM Central Standard Time  
**From:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**To:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

I appreciate your willingness to publish an edited version of this correspondence. It does need to be more focused and less herky-jerky, but I don't want to edit to the point of destroying the spontaneity. The reader should be able to get a sense of the discovery that occurred. I agree that C4 would be a good forum.

I never did send you the detail of the one £3 large sun bill that I have. I will do that, but unfortunately the quality of this image is too low to be publishable, as you will see. Can you supply a good "solid sun" image?

I was looking for 30s bills using the half sun image, but couldn't find any with the partial inscription. Would you kindly look at the 30s denominations in your collection for the 1750s-1760s to see if you have any? If not, it may be that the half "split sun" on the various £3 bills was not used as a denominational insignia, which suggests that the split was not deliberately made for that purpose but was the result of an accidental break.

For illustrations I would plan to use the marginal symbols and the bill sketch from the manuscript act, the best "split sun" image from the three that you sent me, a "solid sun" image, and (if there is such a thing) "half sun" from a 30s bill. That's 4, possibly 5, figures.

I would not see a need for running a half sun illustration unless it is half of the error sun, which is what we are corresponding about.

David.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

**To:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

**Sent:** Tuesday, October 03, 2006 2:58 PM

**Subject:** Re: draft article

Dear David:

I have read your draft of the correspondence between us about the New Jersey denominational symbols. Thank you for suggesting that the topic be published.

I think it would be very interesting to the readers of the C 4 newsletter. The Numismatic Sun has a big readership but most of its readers would not be interested and it is a bit long for that. It may be erudite enough for the CNL, particularly if the images come from the Franklin family if you get that detail. Its format of correspondence may not be acceptable to CNL but it shows how important facts are developed by interchange of numismatic researchers.

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Eric

Subj: **a mini time capsule from centuries ago**  
 Date: 11/12/2006 5:22:26 PM Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com), [GTrudgen@aol.com](mailto:GTrudgen@aol.com), [PLMossman@aol.com](mailto:PLMossman@aol.com), [sfmartin@corp.sytexinc.com](mailto:sfmartin@corp.sytexinc.com),  
[leo\\_j\\_shane@hotmail.com](mailto:leo_j_shane@hotmail.com)  
 CC: [vlutz@amphilsoc.org](mailto:vlutz@amphilsoc.org)

Dear friends,

Last week I had the pleasure of examining a small hoard of colonial-era bills of credit that belongs to the American Philosophical Society. I don't believe that it has been inventoried before. I made an inventory which is attached.

As you see, there are 27 bills in the hoard, 7 from PA, 13 from NJ, 2 from DE and 5 from MD. They were once wrapped in a sealed paper packet; the wrapping is kept with the bills. There is also a scrap of paper with "Paper-Money in Treas.rs Hands/£27.10.0" written on it. The wrapper has "£27.10 – Paper money" written on it. The writing is by 2 different persons and is in the style of the late 18th – early 19th centuries.

The value of the bills examined for each colony or state of issue is: PA, £4/5; NJ, £9/5; DE, £2; and MD, \$32. The equivalent in pounds, shillings and pence of the Maryland bills, valuing the Maryland dollar at the same rate as the Spanish dollar passed in Pennsylvania, 7s6d, is by arithmetic computation, £12. The sum comes to £27/10, the exact amount noted on the wrapper and the scrap. This means that the hoard has been kept intact since having been sealed in the packet.

It is in effect a time capsule of money taken from circulation at a time when the bills were still circulating.

Valerie-Ann Lutz, a librarian at APS, is tracing the provenance of this hoard. Since it has been kept with papers donated by the Society of Free Quakers, Philadelphia, she is assuming that it was donated by someone connected with that organization.

I did not attempt to grade the condition of the bills, except for the scarce New Jersey 1786 bills which make up a surprisingly large portion of the hoard. The best one is the 3s #A6499 which I would call unc. or new. The two £3 bills are EF or so, as is the 12s. The others, of lower denominations, would grade from VG to VF, so all are in quite decent shape. One bill, the MD \$4 #5027, is a pin money bill, but the two halves are sound, just separated.

My hypothesis is that the bills were collected by the treasurer of either the Arch Street or 15th Street meeting houses in Philadelphia, or possibly the treasurer of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting (the umbrella organization), who kept them until they became out of redemption, and not wanting to throw them away (Quakers were very frugal people) just packed them away. Later when they came to light, they were considered a historical artifact, and were donated to APS. Hopefully I will learn more from the organization's minutes and treasurer's accounts which also are kept by APS.

I would be interested in any comments any of you may have on the foregoing.

Sincerely,  
David.



**INVENTORY**  
of the  
**SOCIETY OF FREE QUAKERS HOARD**  
of  
**COLONIAL ERA BILLS OF CREDIT**  
Library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

**PENNSYLVANIA BILLS OF CREDIT (7)**

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Serial no.</u>	<u>Signers</u>
16 March 1785	5s	38016	
do	10s	37893	
do	10s	55549	
do	10s	Illegible	
do	15s	36852	
do	15s	Illegible	
do	20s(£1)	95918	

**NEW JERSEY BILLS OF CREDIT (13)**

25 March 1776	1s	B31804	
do	6s	A27980	
do	6s	B27195	
do	12s	A8497	
do	15s	11240	
1786	1s	A4400	M. Ewing, B. VanCleve
do	3s	A6499	B. Smith, J. Ewing
do	3s	B23304	M. Ewing, B. VnCleve
do	3s	C31843	J. Ewing, B. Smith
do	3s	D37167	M. Ewing, B. VanCleve
do	12s	B16,106	J. Ewing, B. Smith
do	£3	3339	M. Ewing, B. VanCleve
do	£3	4703	B. Smith, J. Ewing

**DELAWARE BILLS OF CREDIT (2)**

1 January 1776	20s(£1)	2535
1 May 1777	20s(£1)	18549

**MARYLAND BILLS OF CREDIT (5)**

1 March 1770	\$4	5027 (Pin money)
do	\$4	5868
do	\$8	7053
do	\$8	11454
10 April 1774	\$8	8338

With the hoard is an opened paper wrapper with traces of red sealing wax, in which the hoard was kept, marked on front "£27.10 – Paper money" Also a scrap of paper with "Paper-Money in Treas.rs Hands/£27.10.0" written on it in a different hand.

Subj: **Re: a mini time capsule from centuries ago**  
Date: 11/13/2006 11:45:00 AM Central Standard Time  
From: GTrudgen  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net), [EricNumis](#), [PLMossman](#), [sfmartin@corp.sytexinc.com](mailto:sfmartin@corp.sytexinc.com),  
[leo\\_j\\_shane@hotmail.com](mailto:leo_j_shane@hotmail.com)  
CC: [vlutz@amphilsoc.org](mailto:vlutz@amphilsoc.org)

Hello David,

Thank you for sharing your observations that resulted from your examination of the colonial-era bills of credit hoard at the American Philosophical Society. My knowledge of colonial-era paper money is very limited and, thus, I don't believe I can offer any real insights regarding your comments. My thoughts centered on when the bills may have been pulled from circulation. Obviously, the condition of the bills and their issue dates is a good clue as to when this may have taken place. You may know how long rag paper money circulated until it was unusable and this should help date the hoard. From what you told us, my guess would be that it was gathered together sometime in the 1790s. I hope more information can be uncovered concerning the provenance of the hoard and I know it must have been a true pleasure for you to examine these bills.

Gary



Subj: **More on the Six Pound Sun**  
 Date: 6/9/2007 11:48:02 AM Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

Hope you and your wife Evelyn are doing well and enjoying the Money Museum which I hope to see before long. You and my friend and neighbor Roger Moore are putting out a steady stream of articles on choses numismatiques coloniaux including but not limited to the counterfeit British ½d and clearly you enjoy doing it. Keep it up.

My occasion for writing to you is to reopen an old subject, now that I have acquired a £3 N.J. bill of the April 10, 1759 issue with a fairly clear (split) sun image. This bill is from the B plate. Except for the first two letters of the word NEW, the legend is quite clear, and I have another surprise for you. It reads: "...W • IERSEY • SIX • POUND •" The first letter of the word Jersey is definitely spelled with an I, not a J. What do you make of that? I will send you 8x and 16x blowups in the mail; the former is actually easier to make out because the over-enlargement results in loss of detail.

The only other £3 N.J. bill in my collection that has the "six pound sun" image is from the January 26, 1756 A plate and is solid. The word SIX does not show on this bill, but the word NEW does and there appears to be a stop before it. The rays appear to be in the same position in relation to the circumferential letters on this solid sun image as on the 1759 B plate split sun image. (I believe I sent you a photocopy of this bill previously.)

This made me curious so I looked at the catalog illustrations of the two £3 bills that were in Ford's collection but not in yours, those of the 1746 (Ford 3:687) and May 15, 1755 B plate (3:688), as well as one that you do have, the June 14, 1757 A plate (3:699). All of these are solid suns, and all appear to have rays in the same position as on the split sun image.

What does this tell me? At first, I assumed that the split sun die was originally solid but split apart in use between 1757 and 1759. But your list shows split sun images on 1755, 1756 and 1758 so that cannot be true, unless I am wrong in assuming that the pre-1759 solid sun images are the same as the split sun 1759 image.

At no time prior to 1765 were >2 plates used to make N.J. £3 bills of credit. Therefore, there would never have been a need for >2 sun dies, one for plate A and one for plate B. No bills of the 30s denomination were printed to my knowledge using half of a "six pound sun" die. Did the split therefore occur by accident, just fortuitously splitting the die along a vertical axis? Yet apparently there were actually 3 such dies, because your list mentions 2 solid suns on the 5/1/58 A and B plates, and we know that a split sun die also existed at that time.

Hope you're not bored out of your skull by all this pointless rumination. I thought about it so much, just had to put it down on paper. I apologize in advance!

Whatcha think.

David.



POUND

DS. 100

ill by LAW  
EX, for Big  
t of SILVER  
505.



pals current in New-  
Ounces, and fifteen  
January 26, 1756.

THREE POUNDS.

*Handwritten signature or initials, possibly "W. P. 1756".*







Tuesday, June 19, 2007 AOL: EricNumis

Subj: **More on the Six Pound Sun**  
 Date: 6/9/2007 11:48:02 A.M. Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

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What does this tell me? At first, I assumed that the split sun die was originally solid but split apart in use between 1757 and 1759. But your list shows split sun images on 1755, 1756 and 1758 so that cannot be true, unless I am wrong in assuming that the pre-1759 solid sun images are the same as the split sun 1759 image.

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Hope you're not bored out of your skull by all this pointless rumination. I thought about it so much, just had to put it down on paper. I apologize in advance!

Whatcha think.

David.

See what's free at AOL.com.

My best to you  
Eric.

Dear David:  
 I have not had the opportunity to study the solid and split sun matter further but your input is great. I presume they were casting these ornaments and had trouble making fully clear solid ones. They could have cut them in half to save the good part or polished off one half and fitted it to a second polished off half. The split was deliberate in my opinion as a type metal sun would not split in a clean manner as appears on the bills with two parts joined. Why does your New Jersey create such complex problems?

Subj: **Re: More on the Six Pound Sun**  
 Date: 6/19/2007 12:13:58 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
 From: [EricNumis@dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:EricNumis@dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To:

Tuesday, June 19, 2007 AOL: EricNumis



Sunday, October 08, 2006 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **Re: SIX POUND**  
 Date: 10/8/2006 2:00:26 PM Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

Maybe you can answer this by looking at the later solid sun bills on your list -- 4/12/57 B, 6/14/57 A, 11/20/57 B, 5/1/58 A & B, 4/10/59 A, and 4/23/61 A. and 12/31/63 A. If SIX is readable on any of these bills, then it would not have been deliberately messed up on the 1/26/56 bill, because in that case the sun on all subsequent bills would be similarly messed up. If the SIX isn't readable then you could be right. The idea isn't far fetched. But -- why deliberately mess up just one sun, and leave the other error glaring? I tend to think the cut just filled up with junk as it was used over and over, and no one noticed (except the sharp eyed counterfeiters). david.

----- Original Message -----

From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 Sent: Sunday, October 08, 2006 12:41 PM  
 Subject: SIX POUND

Dear David:

The enlargements you sent add to my thinking that the SIX on the non-split sun on the L3 bills was deliberately modified by being messed up so that it could not be read. They realized that two suns of the smaller type for the L6 were practical and that the large seal originally made for the L6 had to be abandoned because it was too big to be used twice. The text on the large single sun was therefore wrong if used on the L3. So they messed up the denominational part. We have to study the large split sun to see whether it was a cast of the non-split sun or separately cut. We should study the 16 sun rays among other things. The splitting may have just been another method of trying to use the big seal originally intended for the L6 to be used for the L3. The time and inconvenience of making a new seal for the L3 might have forced the result. Think this over. Eric

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Dear David:

Subj: **SIX POUND**  
 Date: 10/8/2006 11:41:50 AM Central Standard Time  
 From: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Sunday, October 08, 2006 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **Re: SIX POUND**  
Date: 10/15/2006 8:31:36 AM Central Standard Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Eric, just letting you know that we are going on vacation tomorrow. When we return I will try to answer your questions and will probably schedule another visit to the APS library which has a collection of bills of credit that was acquired close to the time of the manuscript act. I'm not sure whether the bills came from Franklin's descendants.  
David.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
**To:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**Sent:** Sunday, October 08, 2006 12:41 PM  
**Subject:** SIX POUND

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May 1976 CNL p 539

New Jersey Reverses have center dots similar to  
Moss silve

"with a compass to scribe circular layout lines on  
die faces" <sup>as an aid</sup> for punch placement of <sup>the</sup> individual ~~letter~~  
legend letters"

Oct 1976

p. 566 by Brien

So do Vermonts, Connecos, Mass etc.

a few MASS (doesn't say which <sup>copy or</sup> silve)

Subj: **Re: More on the Six Pound Sun**  
Date: 7/7/2007 5:07:54 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [EricNumis](#)  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Dear David:

I am glad that you acquired the 1746 New Jersey 30 shilling bill. I had the chance to buy it earlier but did not do so. You have acquired a gem. I long since have added to my book revision that the 30s had a red face. I am struggling along to try to get the revision finished as there are so many technical problems and endless proof reading. Do you want me to have its image put in the book instead of another denomination?

I just acquired an New Jersey numismatic bibliographic article which I had never heard of and with which you are probably familiar. It is MARK NEWBY THE FIRST BANKER IN NEW JERSEY AND HIS PATRICK HALFPENCE, written by Frank E. Stewart (Cape May 1947). He speculated that Newby struck some of the St. Patricks in New Jersey because his estate inventory had some tools which could have been used for that purpose. That was wishful thinking in my opinion but Stewart gives additional important data to that in Crosby.

Your comments on the half sun keep shining and I am glad we are having such an interesting time in studying its features.

My best to you. Eric

---

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Subj: **Jersey technicalities**  
 Date: 8/1/2007 12:59:04 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Dear Eric,

I have noticed a couple of very minor points of difference on two denominations of N.J. bills of credit — probably too minor to merit a separate listing, but I'm reporting them anyway just for the record:

- On the 30s C plate bill of Dec. 31, 1763, the sage leaf (in fact, the entire back design) points to the right instead of left, as on the 1781 and 1783 issues. This is not the counterfeit, as the left border cut on the face (with New Jersey XXX s) and the arms are exactly as on previous genuine 30s issues.

- On the 12s A plate bill of March 25, 1776, the value (XII) in the left border face cut is small and high whereas on the B plate it is large and low. Also, each of the back inner borders of the A plate bill (those next to and parallel to the sage leaf) has six four-petal, four-sepal flower designs that are not on the back inner borders of the B plate bill.

You know, you stare at something over and over again and say to yourself "this doesn't look right" and eventually it pops out at you. I must stare at my Jerseys more than most people.

Keep enjoying your studies and don't let the trees get in the way of the forest as I do.

Sincerely,  
David.

*Sent copy to Stuart Levine*

*Naturally the A and B plates of  
any bills would have different  
font, vignettes, different, leaves used.  
and different type used*

*turn over*

Subj: **Re: Jersey technicalities**  
Date: 8/9/2007 7:44:19 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [EricNumis](#)  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Dear David:

I was on vacation and was delayed in a reply to you on your 8/1/07 observation.

In my opinion when there is an A and a B plate letter on a bill that means that a separate frame of type and vignettes was made for each bill, so that the Arms, the type and the leaf design were usually different from each other. While the Arms might be cast from the same wood block I do not see how the leaf could be duplicated because the plaster transfer would probably destroy the original leaf. There were many of almost identical leaves available on any tree but naturally each leaf is slightly different from others.. Naturally the ornaments and type would be from the appropriate font but the variation in placement of the same ornaments and letters could be different as well as an omission when set in the frame. I have avoided describing differences between plate letter make up except where the difference is like an upside down Arms in Pennsylvania or a spelling difference in the fractional Continentals. To do all the New Jerseys is something for you New Jersey loyalists to do.

I deeply respect your comment and perhaps I will turn a new leaf.

My best to you. Eric

---

Get a sneak peek of the all-new [AOL.com](http://AOL.com).



Subj: **Re: Answer to old Email**  
Date: 11/4/2007 7:59:07 P.M. Central Standard Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Thanks, Eric, I shall contact him.

I reread Franklin's Autobiography recently. He says that when he worked for Keimer they set up shop in Burlington, New Jersey to print the 1728 issue of New Jersey bills of credit. He further says that the printing of paper money was lucrative for him, and he wrote a tract defending (up to a point) the utility of having a circulating paper money. Of course the 1728 issue is unknown to you, and nobody around here seems to have any or know of any surviving examples. What I would like to know is whether the 1746 N. J. issue was also printed in Burlington, or more likely in Philadelphia? Perhaps the legislation would have required it to be printed here; I will have to look that up.

When Franklin entered into a partnership with David Hall in 1748, the terms were that Franklin would contribute the shop and equipment and receive half of the profits, and at the end of 20 years, Hall would have an option to purchase the equipment (which he did). Thereafter, Franklin was occupied with Pennsylvania politics and military matters. In 1757, Franklin made his first voyage to Europe, returning to Philadelphia briefly at the end of 1762, and returning to Europe late in 1764 where he stayed until 1775.

The point I am making is that all of the post-1748 bills that say "Printed by B. Franklin and D. Hall" on them were not in fact printed by Franklin, but the 1746 N. J. issue clearly was, and is very special to me.

David.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
**To:** [dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET](mailto:dgladfelter@COMCAST.NET)  
**Sent:** Saturday, November 03, 2007 1:27 PM  
**Subject:** Answer to old Email

Dear David:

You have not heard from me for a long time because I have been busy writing some books and am not finished. I also have to solve all my numismatic museum problems. I just did trip over by accident the answer to your long ago request for the name of the former owner of the New Jersey red 30 shilling note which you acquired. His communication was in a large pile of unassorted papers. I had already contacted him as to other items but am not sure what he said. He is Gregory Shane and his Email number was

[GREGSHANE@OPTOLINE.NET](mailto:GREGSHANE@OPTOLINE.NET).

I hope you are still enjoying everything and wish you the best. Eric

---

See what's new at [AOL.com](http://AOL.com) and [Make AOL Your Homepage](#).

Subj: **Re: Answer to old Email**  
Date: 11/5/2007 10:30:07 A.M. Central Standard Time  
From: EricNumis  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Dear David:

The New Jersey bills of 1746 did not specify the place of printing and I feel that Franklin's presses in Philadelphia which were printing his gazette, legal forms, Pennsylvania paper money, etc. would have to be the place where he printed the 1746 New Jersey bills. The article he wrote and published as to the advantages of paper money was written in 1729, primarily to obtain the Pennsylvania paper money printing contract which he did. It also convinced the public of the need.

Your thinking is sound and it will be interesting for you to see if more can be found. Perhaps Miller's book on Franklin's printing history and his use of type may mention it. My copy is in my reserve library at Washington University and I cannot get to it for a while.

My best Eric

---

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Subj: **Re: Answer to old Email**  
 Date: 11/4/2007 7:59:07 P.M. Central Standard Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

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David.

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---

See what's new at [AOL.com](http://AOL.com) and [Make AOL Your Homepage](#).

Subj: **Re: the federally guaranteed state bills of credit of 1780**  
Date: 5/20/2008 7:03:51 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: EricNumis  
To: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)

Dear David:

I appreciate your suggestion as reworking the US guaranteed state issues of 1780 in my 5th edition. Unfortunately the publisher has restricted me against changes of this sort in the interest of expediency. I hesitate to agree that the 1780 are a pseudo Federal issue. The purpose of the guarantee was to pressure certain individual states an opportunity to collect taxes from its inhabitants and to turn in Continental or other money as its fair portion of Federal war expenditures. The Federal government under the Articles of Confederation had no taxing power and the War was still going on and three southern states were not included in the 1780 guarantee program. To hope that the existing 40 for 1 Continental inflation could be partially helped in this manner was a dream for the states to solve. For some reason Connecticut did not even get its printed notes on time and printed its own issue instead. Some states turned in Continental money but others had enough trouble surviving financially that they could not cooperate. The federal accounting and the 1780 guaranteed issues were a necessary pretence to help the states pay the Federal government for the war expense and as Franklin put it the inflation was actually a tax on those who had the money. You raise a fascinating point. I am going to be in Martha's Vineyard for July this summer and if you happen to be around it would be wonderful to meet. Eric

---

Wondering what's for Dinner Tonight? [Get new twists on family favorites at AOL Food.](#)



Subj: **CNL submission**  
Date: 4/27/2009 7:21:51 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [GTrudgen@aol.com](mailto:GTrudgen@aol.com)  
CC: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Gary, I would like to submit the attached article for your consideration for publication in CNL. Since the major source of information for the article is Eric Newman, I am copying him as well and would welcome any changes, corrections and comments he might care to make.

I will send the illustrations that go with the article via postal mail. I am including both full size (100%) and enlarged (154%) illustrations of the bills of credit, plus details of the sun symbols at 200%. Also including a photocopy of the Bradford invoice referred to (although it's from the public records, it belongs to me and is destined for the ANS collection).

Hope you find this piece of interest.

Sincerely,

David.

Subj: **RE: CNL submission**  
Date: 4/28/2009 7:14:40 A.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [GTrudgen@aol.com](mailto:GTrudgen@aol.com)  
CC: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Sorry, hope this works better, A docx file is what you get when you use Windows 2007. You can save the same document as a 1993-97 document which is what I'm sending now.

---

**From:** [GTrudgen@aol.com](mailto:GTrudgen@aol.com) [mailto:[GTrudgen@aol.com](mailto:GTrudgen@aol.com)]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 28, 2009 7:56 AM  
**To:** [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
**Subject:** Re: CNL submission

Good Morning David,

Many thanks for your submission to CNL. However, I cannot open the file you sent. What is a .docx file? I tried opening it just as a .doc file but got garbage. Could you resend it as a straight .doc file?

Gary

\*\*\*\*\*

An Excellent Credit Score is 750. See Yours in Just 2 Easy Steps!  
([http://pr.atwola.com/promoclk/100126575x1221621499x1201450105/aol?](http://pr.atwola.com/promoclk/100126575x1221621499x1201450105/aol?redir=http://www.freecreditreport.com/pm/default.aspx?sc=668072&hmpgID=62&bcd=AprilExcScore428NO62)  
[redir=http://www.freecreditreport.com/pm/default.aspx?](http://www.freecreditreport.com/pm/default.aspx?sc=668072&hmpgID=62&bcd=AprilExcScore428NO62)  
[sc=668072&hmpgID=62&bcd=AprilExcScore428NO62](http://www.freecreditreport.com/pm/default.aspx?sc=668072&hmpgID=62&bcd=AprilExcScore428NO62))



## David Gladfelter

---

**From:** David Gladfelter [dgladfelter@comcast.net]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 05, 2009 1:32 PM  
**To:** 'EricNumis@aol.com'  
**Cc:** 'GTrudgen@aol.com'  
**Subject:** RE: "New Jersey's Numismatic Sun"

Eric, I am sending to you by mail, with the paper copy of this transmittal, a draft of an article submitted to Gary Trudgen for the Colonial Newsletter along with an illustration. Because this article relies heavily on prior correspondence we have had, and also because of your interest in and knowledge of the subject, I would very much value any critical comment that you would wish to make. Our email addresses are as shown above.

I'm also enclosing another draft article on a related topic – the Andrew Bradford invoice mentioning John Peter Zenger. You alerted me to this invoice when it came up at auction and I acquired it. This other article might run together with the "Sun" story as a sidebar, or might be held for later. Comments welcome. I did inquire about a likeness of Zenger and was told that none exists. There is none in the National Portrait Gallery.

Best personal wishes,

David.

---

**From:** GTrudgen@aol.com [mailto:GTrudgen@aol.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 05, 2009 10:12 AM  
**To:** dgladfelter@comcast.net  
**Subject:** Re: Package of Goodies

In a message dated 5/5/2009 10:05:00 AM Eastern Daylight Time, [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net) writes:

Gary, do you plan to use the Bradford invoice as an illustration to go with the Numismatic Sun article? If not, the Zenger writeup can run separately. If so, perhaps the Zenger writeup could be shortened and put in a "box" within the sun article, the way Time and other magazines run sidebars to a story.

Eric called me yesterday and asked me to send him the article via postal mail, which I will do today. I will ask him to comment directly to you if that's OK.

Hi David,

I haven't given it much thought. My first reaction was to keep the Zenger article for fill in a later issue. Once I get the paper that I'm currently working on under control I will sit down and determine what I want to do.

It's fine with me if Eric comments on your Numismatic Sun article directly to me but I would hope he would also copy you.

Gary

\*\*\*\*\*

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(<http://pr.atwola.com/promoclk/100126575x1221322931x1201367171/aol?redir=http://www.freecreditreport.com/pm/default.aspx?sc=668072&hmpgID=115&bcd=May5509AvgfooterNO115>)

## NEW JERSEY'S NUMISMATIC SUN

David D. Gladfelter

### Introduction.

On August 12, 2006, I received a startling email message from Eric Newman, as follows:

*Dear David: Just to shock you a little, I found that the large sun [symbol] on the NJ £3 bills reads NEW JERSEY SIX POUND in the perimeter circle. The two suns on the £6 have no legend.*

Newman was talking about the colonial-era paper money of my state, New Jersey. He was then working on the fifth edition of his treatise, Early Paper Money of America, published late last year by Krause Publications, and was corresponding with collectors and researchers of the paper money issues of the various colonies and states in connection with this project. I was one of his New Jersey sources.

Placement of specified symbols on New Jersey bills of credit by their printers was called for by the provincial legislature in 1728. The purpose of the symbols, according to Newman, was to deter alteration of the bills by raising their denomination. The designated symbol for the £3 denomination was a sun, that for the £6 denomination was two suns, and that for the 30 shilling bill (half the value of the £3) was a half sun. Newman discusses this topic in the introduction, on pages 28-29, where he illustrates a sketch of all nine of New Jersey's denominational symbols taken from the margin of a manuscript copy of this legislative act. Thus, according to the deterrence theory, if a £3 bill were to be raised to £6 (the highest denomination authorized), the raised bill could not be passed because, having only one sun, it would be detected and refused.

### A Genuine £3 Bill of the December 31, 1763 Issue.

In catching the printer's error Newman was right, of course. The error is hard to see on either of the two £3 bills of this period illustrated in the treatise, on pages 251 (1755) and 258 (1764). (A new sun symbol cut without any perimeter inscription was used after 1764.) Illustrated herein is an enlarged detail of the £3 bill of the December 31, 1763 issue which clearly shows the erroneous perimeter language, with stops between the first and second, second and third, and third and fourth words. The sun symbol on this bill, from the B plate, shows a vertical split. A solid sun symbol, also having the SIX error, was used on the A plate of this issue. Bills of the £3 denomination were printed with both solid and split suns throughout the 1750s and 1760s; Newman has itemized these in personal correspondence (see Appendix). The earliest New Jersey £3 bill seen, the Ford specimen of the July 2, 1746 issue (Ford 3:687) has a solid sun and shows the error. A 30s bill of the same issue with a half-sun symbol appearing to show only the "S" of SIX is illustrated in Newman.

Why might this error have occurred?

One can only speculate at this point because no surviving bills of credit are presently known from the 1728 issue, when the symbols would have first been used. From the public



records of New Jersey we know that Andrew Bradford, printer of the March 25, 1733 issue next following that of 1728 (which had been printed by Samuel Keimer's employee, Benjamin Franklin), invoiced the Province of New Jersey £15 on behalf of one Thomas Leech for engraving "1 sun and half sun." Bills of the 30s and £3 denominations from the 1733 issue, on which Leech's cuts would have appeared, are presently unknown, and no £6 bills prior to 1756 are known to me. Ford's £6 bill of January 26, 1756 (Ford 3:690) has sun symbols without any perimeter language, as do all subsequent £6 bills.

So here is my speculation, not having seen the £6 bills issued in 1728, 1733, 1737, 1746, or in May and September, 1755:

Franklin would have prepared a mould of the sun symbol with the perimeter language and from it would have cast two cuts, which he would have used in printing the 1728 £6 bills, on which the language NEW • JERSEY • SIX • POUND would have been appropriate. Then, being frugal, he would carefully have split one of the cuts vertically into two halves and used the resulting half-sun in printing bills of the 30s denomination (as seen on the July 2, 1746 issue printed by him). For the £3 denomination, he would have used both the intact cut and the rejoined split cut. Bradford would have done the same thing on the 1733 bills, using Leech's cuts. When Franklin got the contract back, in 1737 and 1746, he again would have done the same thing, turning over these and other cuts to James Parker of Woodbridge who continued to use them thereafter, but only on bills of the £3 denomination.

Something like the foregoing could have happened. Or the perimeter language could just have been a mistake.

#### The 1763 Counterfeit.

Another shocker came from Newman a few weeks later, along with scans of several bills from his collection, including the counterfeit £3 Plate B bill of December 31, 1763. He wrote:

*£3 Counterfeit 12/31/1763 3 instead of SIX. Split symbol. The counterfeiters noticed the error (and corrected it).*

Ironically, the counterfeit £3 can be distinguished from the original in that the sun symbol on the former shows the correct value and that on the genuine shows the erroneous value! This is a diagnostic feature and is mentioned in Newman's treatise on page 251, but not in the description of the counterfeit on page 471.

Late in 1760 or early in 1761, the split sun symbol suffered an injury, resulting in gashes below the D of POUND and the W of NEW that reproduce as blobs on the printed bills. The counterfeiters faithfully reproduced these gashes, as if they were an intentional element of the design.

To the best of my knowledge, a head to head photographic comparison of the genuine 1763 £3 bill printed from the B plate, and the counterfeit on that plate, has not been previously published, so these two bills are illustrated together here. As can be seen, the counterfeit is quite

deceptive, and in some respects the quality of its printing is superior to that of the genuine. In addition to the corrected symbol, the counterfeit shows all of the features which Newman describes, plus this distinction: The signatures and serial number on the counterfeit are written in black ink with a fine-tip pen, whereas on the genuine bill they are written in brown ink with a broad-tip pen. Also observe the differences in the index symbol on the top line; on the genuine all five fingers show clearly, while on the counterfeit the pinky is rudimentary and the middle and ring fingers are long and pudgy.

These false £3 bills either did not appear in circulation right away, or were not immediately detected. Warnings to the public about them were published in *The New-York Gazette* and *The Weekly Mercury* on February 3, 1772, according to Kenneth Scott. These warnings stated that the perimeter language on the sun symbol was clear on the counterfeits but scarcely visible on the genuine and that “the bogus notes lacked two black spots on the right hand border near the upper and lower end of the true bills.” The black spots referred to do not appear to be part of the border design but rather impressions from nail heads used to fasten the border cuts to the printing form, and can be seen as well on genuine New Jersey bills of other denominations and issues. Scott reports that several months later, two persons were arrested in Rhode Island, whose confessions implicated a third counterfeiter in Connecticut and a fourth in New York. He names the suspects – James Bud, Lemuel Gustine, “one Wills” and William Hooker Smith – but does not tell us whether or not they were tried and convicted.

#### Another Counterfeit By the Same Gang.

Scott states that “[t]he same gang may have turned out the false thirty-shilling (New Jersey) notes dated April 16, 1764 ... “ Newman reports four varieties of counterfeit 30s 1764 bills, two showing plate letter B and two showing plate letter G. One of the Plate B varieties, with the misspelling of “Shilligns” corrected, is illustrated herein, and does in fact show a close resemblance to the counterfeit 1763 £3 bill, particularly in the black ink, fine line false signatures. For comparison with a genuine 30s bill of 1764, see the illustration in the fourth edition of Newman’s treatise at page 254 (plate F). Scott is doubtless correct, that the two counterfeits shown herein emanate from the same source.

Both of the counterfeit bills illustrated herein were obtained from reputable auction houses without having been identified as such. Strange to say, their genuine counterparts are readily available today, which begs the question: Why didn’t the counterfeits drive the genuine bills out of circulation, as might be predicted by operation of Gresham’s Law? The answer, I suppose, is that compared with the “bad money” counterfeits, the “good money” genuine bills were not much better. All American paper money suffered severe depreciation during and after the Revolution, with the result that many issues, instead of having been redeemed and destroyed, remained outstanding, and are available to today’s collectors.

#### REFERENCES

- Eric P. Newman, personal correspondence, various dates, 2006.  
\_\_\_\_\_, *The Early Paper Money of America*. (Iola, WI, Krause Publications, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. 1997 and 5<sup>th</sup> ed. 2008)  
Kenneth Scott, “Counterfeiting in Colonial New Jersey.” 75 *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society* 170, 177 (July 1957).  
John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part 3. (New York, Stack’s, May 11, 12, 2004).



Appendix  
Observed Sun Symbols on New Jersey £3 Bills of Credit

Issue date	Plate letter	Solid or split
7/2/46	B	Solid
5/15/55	B	Solid
9/8/55	A	Split
1/26/56	A	Solid
6/22/56	A	Solid
	B	Split
4/12/57	A	Split
	B	Solid
6/14/57	A	Solid
11/20/57	B	Solid
5/1/58	A	Solid
	B	Solid
10/20/58	A	Split
4/10/59	A	Solid
	B	Split
4/12/60	A	Solid
	B	Split
4/23/61	A	Solid
	B	Split
4/8/62	A	Solid
	B	Split
12/31/63	A	Solid
	B	Split
4/16/64	A	Split
	B	Solid
	None	Split and Solid*
	D	Solid

\* Variety without period after POUNDS in top line has split sun, that with period has solid sun.



Enlarged 2X

GENUINE

Three POUNDS. [No. 006] **AK**

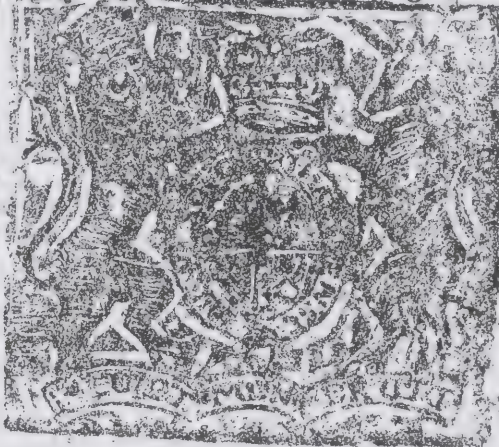
THIS BILL by LAW  
To NEW-JERSEY, for  
Fifteen Penny-weight



shall pass current in  
Eight Ounces, and  
of PLATE.

December 31, 1763.

THREE POUNDS.



*John Johnston*  
*Ruh Smith*  
*Chimney*

Three POUNDS. [No. 317] **AK**

THIS BILL by LAW  
To NEW-JERSEY, for  
Fifteen Penny-weight



shall pass current in  
Eight Ounces, and  
of PLATE.

December 31, 1763.

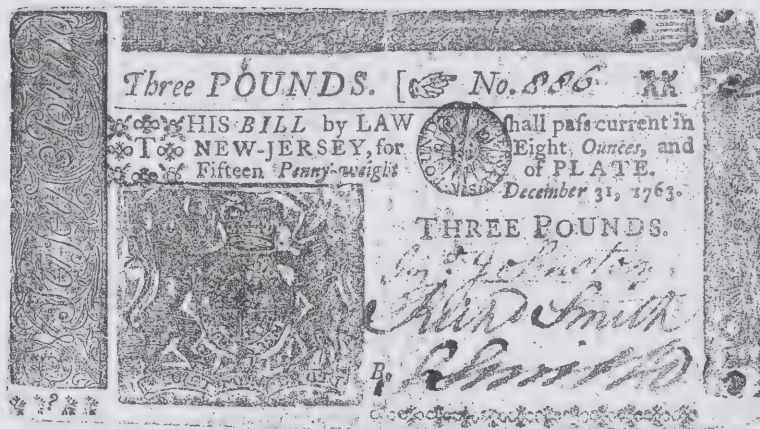
THREE POUNDS.



*Ruh Smith*  
*John Johnston*  
*Chimney*

COUNTERFEIT





GENUINE



COUNTERFEIT



COUNTERFEIT

5/9/09

David Gladspeller

Suggested

Changes to you fine  
on symbols or paper money  
article, are enclosed

Eric



Subj: **revisions**  
Date: 5/19/2009 1:10:36 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
To: [GTrudgen@aol.com](mailto:GTrudgen@aol.com)  
CC: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)

Gary, Eric has been kind enough to review the articles I sent you – the revisions incorporating his changes are attached.

Just for kicks I put a box around the Zenger article to see what it would look like if it were to run that way along with the “sun” article. You could stick the box in the middle, at the end or anywhere you like – even along the bottom of a 2 page spread, in the fashion of Time and other news magazines. Just a thought. Seemed the two articles might belong together because the invoice mentioning Zenger is referred to in the sun article. (The box isn't particularly colonial looking – maybe we have to ask ourselves WWBD – what would Ben do. ☺ )

One more thing, as Peter Falk would say. I just picked up a better copy of the 1763 counterfeit bill that is intact, without the tattered right edge. As soon as I pay for it, the auction house will send it to me. So I will supply you with images of this better copy as soon as I receive it.

Thanks.

David.

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One can only make an assumption at this point because no surviving bills of credit are presently known from the 1728 issue, when the symbols would have first been used. From the public records of New Jersey we know that Andrew Bradford, printer of the March 25, 1733 issue next following that of 1728 (which had been printed by Samuel Keimer's employee, Benjamin Franklin), invoiced the Province of New Jersey £15 on behalf of one Thomas Leech for engraving "1 sun and half sun." Bills of the 30s and £3 denominations from the 1733 issue, on which Leech's cuts would have appeared, are presently unknown, and no £6 bills prior to 1756 are known to me. Ford's £6 bill of January 26, 1756 (Ford 3:690) has sun symbols without any perimeter language, as do all subsequently dated £6 bills.

So here is my thinking, not having seen the £6 bills of any 1728, 1733, 1737, 1746, or either of the 1755 issues:

Franklin would have prepared a mould of the sun symbol with the perimeter language and from it would have cast two cuts, which he would have used in printing the 1728 £6 bills, on which the language NEW • JERSEY • SIX • POUND would have been appropriate. Then, being frugal, he would carefully have split one of the cuts vertically into two halves and used the resulting half-sun in printing bills of the 30s denomination (as seen on the July 2, 1746 issue printed by him). For the £3 denomination, he would have used both the intact cut and the rejoined split cut. Bradford would have done the same thing on the 1733 bills, using Leech's cuts. When Franklin got the contract back, in 1737 and 1746, he again would have done the same thing, turning over these and other cuts to James Parker of Woodbridge who continued to use them thereafter, but only on bills of the £3 denomination.

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Both of the counterfeit bills illustrated herein were obtained from reputable auction houses without having been identified as such. Strange to say, their genuine counterparts are readily available today; the counterfeits did not drive them out. The colonial authorities seem to have been reluctant to refuse acceptance of the counterfeits, perhaps out of concern for causing hardship to ordinary citizens, perhaps because of the scarcity of any circulating medium of exchange. So the counterfeit bills remained in circulation alongside the genuine, even beyond their due dates, just as counterfeit and genuine coppers are known to have circulated together. In the end, all American paper money suffered severe depreciation during and after the Revolution, with the result that many issues, instead of having been redeemed and destroyed, remained outstanding, and are consequently available to today's collectors.



#### REFERENCES

Eric P. Newman, personal correspondence, various dates, 2006.

\_\_\_\_\_, The Early Paper Money of America. (Iola, WI, Krause Publications, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. 1997 and 5<sup>th</sup> ed. 2008)

Kenneth Scott, "Counterfeiting in Colonial New Jersey." 75 Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society 170, 177 (July 1957).

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	B	Split
12/31/63	A	Solid
	B	Split
4/16/64	A	Split
	B	Solid
	None	Split and Solid*
	D	Solid

\* Variety without period after POUNDS in top line has split sun, that with period has solid sun.



## JOHN PETER ZENGER'S NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC CONNECTION

John Peter Zenger, printer and fearless publisher of the New-York Weekly Journal in the 1730s, is best known for having established the legal principle that truth is a defense to a suit for libel. As a result of his scathing exposés of the corrupt administration of New York's royal governor, William Cosby, Zenger was charged with criminal libel and tried in 1735 before a jury in City Hall, then located at Wall and Nassau Streets where Federal Hall now stands. He was represented by Andrew Hamilton, who argued that Zenger's cause was "not [that] of a poor printer, nor of New York alone, which you are trying ... [but] the cause of liberty ... ". Zenger admitted that he had published the offensive statements, but claimed that they were true, and that as a free man he had the right to criticize the government. Hamilton argued that his client could not be convicted of libel for telling the truth. In acquitting Zenger the jury refused to follow British legal precedent, thereby setting the cornerstone of our cherished freedom of the press.

It is known that Zenger's contracts included printing the December 10, 1737 issue of New York bills of credit. See Eric P. Newman, The Early Paper Money of America, 5<sup>th</sup> ed. (Iola, Krause Publications, 2008), page 279. It is also known that after his trial, Zenger returned to his shop and received some contracts for official printing for the colonies of New York and New Jersey. But until the recent discovery of a single page invoice for "engraving two Coats of Arms and blocking the same for the New Jersey Money," it was not known that the illustrious Zenger had a numismatic connection to New Jersey. This invoice, written by Andrew Bradford and submitted to the "Province of New Jersey, Dr. [debtor]", was for £2/10/0, or as then written, "2:10:0" (two pounds, ten shillings) (apparently payable in New Jersey's money of account, not in sterling).

If Zenger was Bradford's subcontractor, it could only have been for the printing of New Jersey's 6<sup>th</sup> issue of bills of credit, dated March 25, 1733, prior to Zenger's trial. This was the only issue Bradford printed according to Newman, op. cit., page 250. Only two surviving examples of this issue are known to me. By far the finer is Ford 3:685, the Newman Plate specimen, hammered down cheap at \$15,000. (not to me unfortunately).

The Bradford invoice is a fugitive from the New Jersey public records, probably thrown out many years ago but rescued. It surfaced in a box of miscellaneous old documents in a Bowers sale some years ago and was purchased by Tony Terranova who donated it to the ANS Library benefit auction at the 2005 ANA convention in Pittsburgh. It was bid in by yours truly and will not go back to the public records – they had their chance.

Subj: **new find**  
 Date: 6/14/2009 1:55:18 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
 From: [dgladfelter@comcast.net](mailto:dgladfelter@comcast.net)  
 To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
 CC: [GTrudgen@aol.com](mailto:GTrudgen@aol.com)

Eric, I just wanted to report to you a colonial (or early state) small change note from New Jersey from a new town and issuer, that turned up at the Baltimore coin show yesterday. Just walked in off the street with no provenance; however, it appears to have been cared for as some splits have been repaired. It is now in my collection.

The promissory language of the note is similar to that on the 1774 Hibernia Furnace store scrip and reads as follows: "THIS NOTE will be received by ROBERT/ DRUMMOND and RICHARD LUDLOW,/ at their Stores at *Aquachnunch*, for/ THREE/ SHILLINGS, *New-York* Currency. It has the signature of Rob Drummond, the imprint NEW-YORK Printed by H. GAINE, the serial number 329, a handwritten date that appears to be Feby. 23, 1775 (a scuff runs through the date making it hard to read), and the place of issue *Aquachnunch*, New-Jersey. It is about the size of the earlier of the two James Craft small change notes, uniface, printed in black on laid paper by letterpress with a decorative border of geometric and floral design characters, and the words Three Shillings. In large red block letters.

I didn't get much sleep last night trying to dig up info on this note. Fortunately there is a fair amount of info available:

- "Acquackanonk" or "Acquackanonck" (both spellings occur in official records, with a preference for the latter) was one of the original townships of Essex County. It is an Algonquin Indian name which means "a place in a rapid stream (the Passaic river) where fishing is done with a bush-net". One source compiled 32 different spelling variations from records between 1678 and 1737, none of which include the spelling on the note. The town was important in the 18<sup>th</sup> century but it has ceased to exist. The city of Paterson was carved out of it in 1831, it was taken from Essex County and put into the newly formed Passaic County in 1837, The City of Passaic was taken out in 1866, and Little Falls in 1868. What was left became the city of Clifton in 1917. A map showing its location is in the Beers, Comstock and Cline 1872 atlas of New Jersey.

- Richard Ludlow was a storekeeper in Acquackanonck who lived on, or whose store was on, River Road. Robert Drummond was a "merchant" who resided in the Passaic City portion. They may have kept their own stores, each signing their own scrip notes (notice that the language on the note states "at their Stores"), or may have jointly operated more than one store. Both were among a "General Committee" (Committee of Correspondence?) elected by residents of the township to attend a "convention of deputies" that took place in May, 1775, to discuss trade issues with Britain and the forming of militias. Drummond became a major in the Continental Army, but for some reason went to England with his wife after the war and died there in 1789. Portraits of Drummond and his wife, Sarah Millits Drummond, are reproduced in a very useful history published in 1920.

- Hugh Gaine, a native of Belfast, worked in James Parker's print shop in New York and opened his own there in 1752. He published a newspaper there from 1752 to 1783. I have not checked your treatise to see whether he printed any other currency or private scrip issues. An engraving of him appears in an 1895 book by Charles R. Hildeburn.

So another "technical note" for CNL is in the making. I will keep digging.



# THE TWELVE CAESARS OF NEW JERSEY COLONIAL PAPER MONEY In Color

## Large Arms

"Julius Caesar"	June 23, 1756	379/625
"Augustus Caesar"	April 12, 1757	64/500
"Tiberius Caesar"	June 14, 1757	241/250
"Caius Caesar Caligula"	November 20, 1757	918/1100
"Claudius Caesar"	May 1, 1758	1245/1834
"Nero Caesar"	October 20, 1758	12081/250*
"Sergius Galba"	April 10, 1759	1693/1834

\*The numbering system for this issue is unrelated to numbers of bills printed.

## Small Arms

"Otho Sylvius"	April 12, 1760	<sup>863</sup> <del>1638</del> /1875
"Aulus Vitellius"	April 23, 1761	262/917
"Vespasianus"	April 8, 1762	364/1219
"Titus Vespasianus"	December 31, 1763	134/500
"Domitianus"	April 16, 1764	144/917

## THE TWELVE CÆSARS OF NOVA CÆSAREA

Edward Maris, M. D., the 19<sup>th</sup> century author of the leading treatise on New Jersey colonial coins, also wrote an early treatise on the U. S. cents of the year 1794. In this latter work Dr. Maris took to naming the different varieties of cents he described. Thus, corny as it sounds, the giving of names to the aristocrats of New Jersey colonial paper money can be viewed as an exercise in the Maris tradition.

Colonial New Jersey's paper money issues from 1755 through 1764 were printed by the King's Printer, James Parker of Woodbridge. Just as "the chiefs of Rome" numbered more than the 12 emperors chronicled by Suetonius (his first Cæsar, Julius, actually ruled during the Republic), Parker's issues of bills of credit totaled more than the 12 represented here. The £6 denomination was the highest issued during that period, was the most ornate in design and had the lowest press run (although its survival rate is higher than that of the lower denominations). Parker's first three issues are rare in all denominations. His last 12 issues are more available, and each of them contained the £6 denomination.

These are Parker's "twelve Cæsars". The name gives this set of £6 bills a majestic air.

Following Parker's death in 1770, the mantle of King's Printer in New Jersey passed to Isaac Collins whose first issue of bills was a partial set not containing the £6. The consecutive string was thus broken.





























## THE KING'S LIBRARY AND ITS SCRIP

*David D. Gladfelter, NLG*



**An 1816 promissory note of the Bridge-Town Library Company in Mount Holly**  
*Signed by Library President Andrew Slater. Wait 203 (R7).*

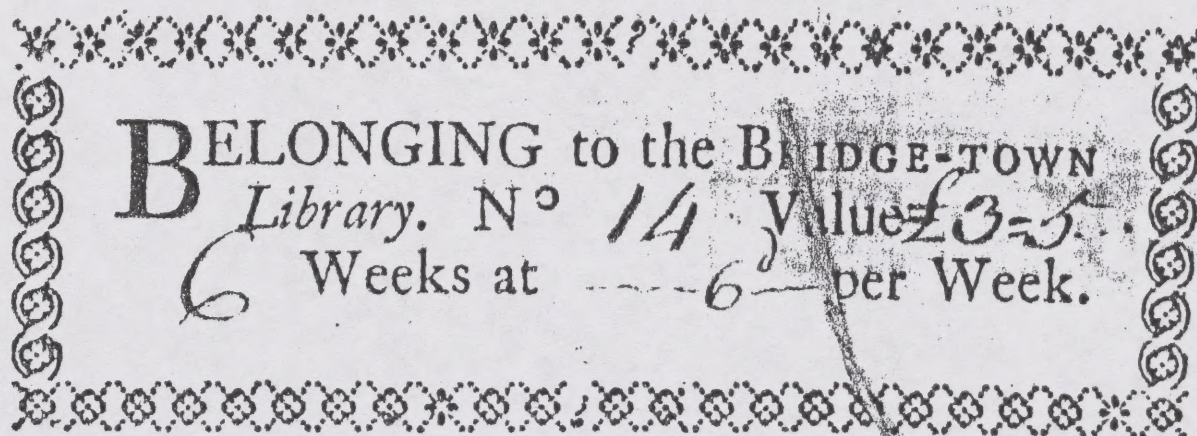
For Al Zaika's final issue of *Jerseyana* we take you back to 1765 when New-Jersey (as it was then spelled) was still a British royal colony. On June 11<sup>th</sup> of that year, King George III granted a royal charter to the "Incorporated Library Company of Bridge-Town." The charter was obtained through the influence of Charles Read of Burlington, an attorney and landowner, secretary of the colony, former speaker of the colonial assembly and member of the Religious Society of Friends. The charter, still in existence today, is signed by Read as an agent of the Crown and contains the names of all 61 of the incorporators. The list includes many family names still prominent today in Burlington County, such as Haines, Budd, Brainerd, Shinn, Bispham, Woolston and Goldy. The Bridge-Town Library was the fifth to be established in New Jersey, and the second in Burlington County, seven years after that in Burlington City.

In those days the Township of Mount Holly was also known as "Bridge-Town," a name that is coming back into use as the community begins to discover its historical roots. For example, one can now enjoy fish and chips with draft beer at the Bridgetown Pub, a modern-day watering spot "in downtown historic Mount Holly." Numismatists will note that the pub is hard by the original building of the Farmers Bank of New Jersey, opened in 1815, which until last year was the oldest continuously-operating bank building in the state. Both names were used for the Burlington County seat during the early to middle 18<sup>th</sup> century, with "Bridge-Town" gradually dying out by the time of the Revolution.

The library opened for business on the second floor of the old Township Hall with a stock of about 150 books. In an era when (per Pomfret) "the average family owned at most a Bible, a catechism, a hymnal, or a religious tract or two," the collection had to be practical. This was not a tax supported "free public library" such as we have today. It was a lending library that earned its income by charging borrowers for the privilege of using the books. We know this because each of



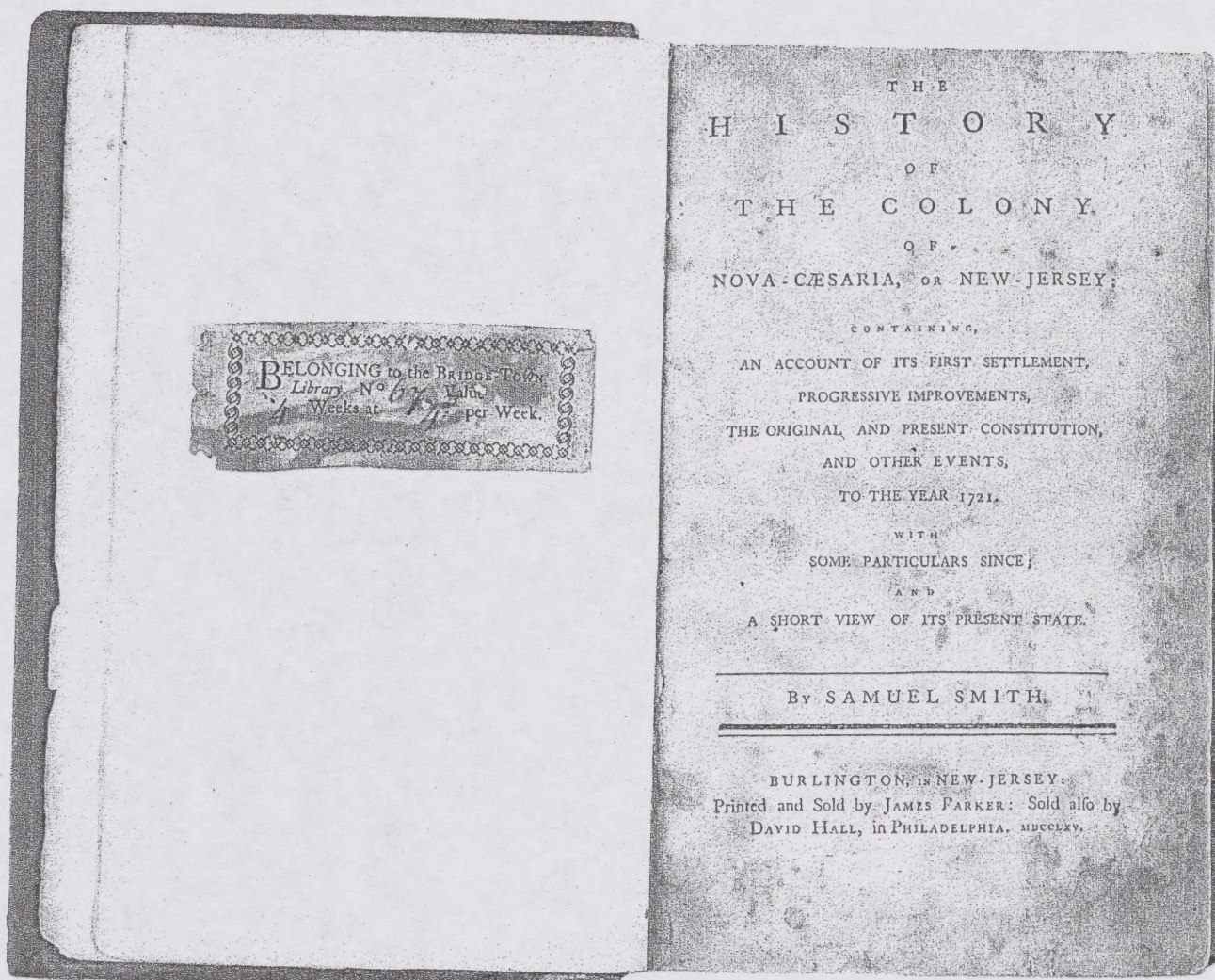
the books in the collection was identified by a book plate pasted inside its front cover, on which was stated the book's value and the charge to its borrower. Illustrated here, for example, is the book plate (enlarged 2x) for Number 14 in the collection, volume I of the classic two-volume legal treatise, Blackstone's Commentaries, published in London in 1766. In the absence of a developed legal system in colonial New Jersey, both attorneys and courts had to rely on treatises such as Blackstone's for advising clients and deciding disputes. Therefore, this book would have seen heavy circulation. Its value (probably original cost) is stated on the book plate as £3/5, and it could be borrowed for up to 6 weeks at 6d per week. By arithmetic calculation, the library's investment in this book would have been repaid after 130 weeks of circulation, or in less than 3 years time if the book were in constant demand.



The library's collection was moved several times after the Township Hall was torn down in 1798. It continued to expand over the years, as can be seen by the original book plate present in an 1832 biography of Stephen Girard. However, the institution fell on hard times. In later years the collection was housed in the office of Samuel Clark, the library's last clerk, and still later in his home. Clark claimed the books for unpaid rent. Shinn relates that "in some way they came into the possession of Dr. Zachariah Reed, sadly depleted in number. The doctor placed the books, and presumably the charter, in the care of Lewis R. Ashurst at Clover Hill, where they remained until a circulating library was established at the [Burlington County] Lyceum [of History and Natural Sciences] in 1876." In 1931 the collections were loaned to the State Museum at Trenton.

One of the notable books that left the collection is an original edition of Samuel Smith's History of the Colony of Nova-Cæsarea, or New-Jersey, published at Burlington in 1765 by James Parker, the King's Printer. The Smith history was the first written about New Jersey and is still in print, the latest edition being the 1966 reprint of the 1890 second edition. In the reprint, Kenneth W. Richards, then head of the Archives and History Bureau of the State Library, credits Smith's history as being an important source book on the colonial period as it drew upon many documents now lost. Smith, a Burlington Quaker as was Charles Read, was for many years a member, secretary and treasurer of the provincial council. Numismatists also know him as a signer of many of the issues of New Jersey colonial paper money printed by Parker when his shop was in Woodbridge. The Bridge-Town Library's copy of Smith was Number 67 in the collection, and according to the book plate, circulated for up to 4 weeks at 4d per week. This book appeared





in Early American History Auctions' June 2004 sale. The catalog illustration is reproduced here by courtesy of Dana Linett.

While specie was hoarded during the War of 1812, the Library Company put out three issues of scrip. The earliest of these was dated September 19, 1814; George Wait lists 3 different denominations. A single .25 denomination is listed with the date Feb. 13, 1815 and the printer's imprint of L. Deare. The final issue with 3 denominations printed by N. L. Coombes is dated June, 1816; the .25 note from plate C is shown here with an attractive design of an eagle flying with an olive branch, above a globe flanked by books. The "E. J." is a mystery as the provinces of East and West Jersey had been reunited a century earlier, and all of Burlington County including "Bridge-Town" would have been in West Jersey.

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